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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 128



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISLAMIC MINISTERS SEEK IRAN-IRAQ SETTLEMENT

OWO20831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--The Islamic conference of foreign ministers held its extraordinary session at the UN headquarters this afternoon and unanimously resolved to recommend the continuation of the efforts of the good-will mission headed by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to end the military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The conference also decided to keep the present extraordinary session open "until a solution is reached, which will safeguard the Islamic solidarity and stop the bloodshed among brothers."

The two-and-half hour meeting was chaired by Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan and current chairman of the Islamic conference.

The meeting heard a report by Chatti (Tunisia), secretary general of the organisation of the Islamic Conference, on the good-will mission to Iran and Iraq and the address of the Pakistani president as well as the statements of the representatives of Iran and Iraq.

Chatti told reporters that the Pakistani president was asked by the Iraqi president to convey to the foreign ministers of the conference his proposal on the unilateral ceasefire which is to begin from October 5 until 8.

However, the Iraqi side put forward this offer with four conditions, which indicates that the ceasefire is not valid if there are any military activities undertaken by Iran against the Iraqi forces after the beginning of ceasefire, or there is additional military concentration on the contact line between the armed forces of the two parties or on the Iraqi borders, and the above stated period will be terminated if there will be no clear declaration on the part of the highest responsible authority in Iran expressing agreement on the ceasefire on its part and readiness for immediate entry into negotiations.

The Iranian representative rejected the Iraqi proposal at the meeting. He stressed that Iraq must put an end to its "aggression" and pull back its troops to the original position before the fighting started.

Earlier today, Iranian President Banisadr in a letter to the UN Secretary General also rejected the Security Council's resolution calling for a peaceful settlement of disputes between Iran and Iraq.

Sources said that the Islamic Conference would meet again on October 4 and then the good-will mission would go back to Iran and Iraq. The Pakistani president will fly to Washington the day after tomorrow and will hold talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN-IRAQ AERIAL WAR CONTINUES

OW011207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)--Iranian jets raided Baghdad yesterday and scored a direct hit on a power station, according to Western news agency reports.

The thermo-electric power station in the southern industrial suburb of Doura was struck early in the afternoon. Five hours after the bombing flames still leaped high up in the evening sky. Heavy casualties were reported.

Iranian aircraft also struck close to a nuclear reactor in north Baghdad, damaging a nearby warehouse. A gas pipeline exploded south of Baghdad and some cars were wrecked.

An Iraqi Army command communique said the towns hit in yesterday's strikes included Kirkuk, Erbil, Mosul and Takrit.

Iraq claimed to have brought down nine Iranian planes during the raids, seven over Baghdad, one over Erbil and another over Takrit.

The Iraqi communique declared that Iraqi aircraft directly hit the Iranian reinforcements trying to reach Dezful in southwest Iran and hammered a helicopter landing site, an ammunition dump and Iranian forces at Ahwaz.

Iranian losses included the destruction of oil depots in Ahwaz, a factory in Abadan, a naval unit in Daforin and oil installations in Khorramshahr, the communique noted.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN IGNORES IRAQ CEASEFIRE CALL, CUBAN EFFORT

OW030732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-sadr ignored Iraq's call for a ceasefire yesterday and told his armed forces to intensify their efforts instead.

Iraq said on October 1 that it will unilaterally stop firing from October 5 to 8. Iran's top UN diplomat, Jamal Shemirani, immediately rejected the Iraqi truce call, saying that first "Iraq must put an end to aggression against Iran and it must go back to original positions before the start of hostilities."

After reviewing Iranian forces in Qazvin and near Tehran, President Bani-sadr yesterday urged his troops to make sacrifices.

Speaking on Tehran Radio on the same day the president praised the "discipline and steadfastness" of his countrymen.

It was reported that officials in Tehran had no comment on Iraq's ceasefire call.

Meanwhile, Iran has rejected an initiative by Cuban leader Fidel Castro who sent his Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to Iran on October 1 to hold talks with Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in an attempt to end the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Raja'i told the Cuban foreign minister: "I am surprised at Fidel Castro's message recommending us to sit around a negotiating table with (Iraqi President) Saddam (Husayn), while we are under the chains of the tanks and shells of the enemy." "I think that he (Castro) has misunderstood our revolutionary people," he added.

Raja'i said that Iran was "prepared to fight to the end" against Baghdad's army.

Before coming to Tehran, the Cuban foreign minister had visited Baghdad.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRZEZINSKI ON USSR, IRAQ, IRAN

OWO11214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. President's national security advisers, yesterday urged the Soviet Union not to fuel the conflict between Iran and Iraq, according to reports received here.

Speaking at a Samford University forum in Birmingham, Alabama, Brzezinski said "It is important that no foreign power enter into that region and attempt to dominate."

"We feel the international community as a whole, and that includes the Soviet Union, should join in the most rapid termination of the conflict," he said.

"Any attempt to fuel that conflict by the infusion of arms, to one or another of the parties, would be destructive and in conflict with international consensus," he added.

Talking later to a local civic club in Mobile, Alabama, yesterday, Brzezinski noted that the new challenge facing America is to stop the "southward advance of the Soviet Union."

Referring to the consequences which the escalation of Iran-Iraq conflict might have for the U.S. and its Western allies, he warned: "If the flow of the vital source of energy to the economies of Western Europe and the Far East is interrupted or placed under the control of an adversary power, then there will have taken place a fundamental tipping of the balance of global power."

He declared that the United States is prepared to respond to threats to its national security and in the Mideast, security arrangements must be more subtle.

He said the United States has prepositioned equipment for possible use by American forces in the Middle East and substantial U.S. naval and air forces are already within reach of the vital Strait of Hormuz oil shipping channel.

CSD: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BREZHNEV ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

OW011233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said the Soviet Union is for Iran and Iraq settling disputable issues between themselves at the table of negotiations. Meanwhile, he accused the United States, though without naming it, of "obviously trying to turn this conflict to their profit."

According to a TASS report, Brezhnev said this at a dinner in Moscow yesterday in honour of the visiting Indian President N. S. Reddy who arrived in Moscow on September 29.

Iran and Iraq are two neighbouring countries "friendly to the Soviet Union," Brezhnev said. "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are for Iran and Iraq settling disputable issues between themselves at the table of negotiations. It would be good if they settled in the spirit of concord what can be settled now, but put off till tomorrow, when a settlement, possibly, comes easier what they cannot settle today."

He went on to say: "Neither Iraq, nor Iran will gain anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining each other's economy. It is only the third side, to which the interests of peoples in that region are alien, which stands to gain." The Soviet leader did not name the "third side" in the presence of the Indian president. He merely said: "They are those who want to establish their control over Near and Middle East oil, who again dream of turning Iran into a military base and gendarme post of imperialism."

Referring to current international tension, Brezhnev indicated that the Soviet Union was not responsible for it and tried by distorting facts to lay the blame on others for the tense situation in Asia, and other parts of the world.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. DEPLOYS AWACS AIRCRAFT TO SAUDI ARABIA

OWD101.7 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, September 30 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Defense Department announced today the U.S. Government has initiated the temporary deployment of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia "purely for defensive purposes."

The deployment "is designed to track aircraft and thus to provide additional warning for Saudi defenses," the statement said.

The statement reaffirms the position of neutrality of the U.S. Government in the conflict between Iraq and Iran. "We are committed to as rapid a termination as possible of the conflict," it said.

State Department spokesman Jack Cannon, responding to questions put up by reporters, noted that the widening of conflict between Iraq and Iran "heightened Saudi concerns." He indicated that the security of Saudi Arabia is important to the security of the region.

Stressing the pure defensive purposes, Cannon emphasized that the deployment is "in no way to threaten Iran and any other countries." "We are responding to a defense request which we consider legitimate for Saudi Arabia," he said.

A State Department official said that four AWACS aircraft will be deployed to Saudi Arabia. The AWACS stands for Airborne Warning and Control System, which is able to detect incoming attacks and direct military operations from high altitudes.

CSG: 402U

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOMALIA DENIES PROVIDING U.S. WITH MILITARY BASES

OW301936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut, September 30 (XINHUA)--President Mohamed Said Barre of Somalia has denied that the agreement signed last August between his country and the United States provided the latter with military bases in Somalia.

In an interview with Beirut's Arabic daily AL-NAHAR published today, he said that the agreement only provided for supply of fuel by Somalia to U.S. vessels and aircraft in case of emergency, "but we did not give them any bases, nor do they have any presence here."

On condition mentioned in the agreement was that such facilities would not be provided to the Americans if they were fighting Somalia's friends, the Somali president added.

He explained that it was Arab reluctance to come forth with aid to this country in the conflict with the Soviet-supported neighbouring country of Ethiopia that had left him with no choice but to sign an agreement with the United States.

It was earlier reported that on August 22d, Somalia and the United States signed an agreement allowing the U.S. access to the port and air base facilities in Berbera, northern Somalia, in exchange for five million U.S. dollars in economic aid, and permission to buy 40 million dollars in U.S. military equipment over the next two years.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES HOSTAGES

OWD10755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)--The Iranian Parliament yesterday failed to make any decision on American hostages in a heated debate, according to Western news agency reports.

It has decided to set up a seven-member commission to study the issue of the American hostages, which had no power to make a final decision. But yesterday's parliament session failed to agree on who would be its members.

Speaking at the session, which was held after two earlier postponements, Speaker Hashem Rafsanjani said that the parliament had to "get rid of this ominous issue (of American hostages), and pass it on to the commission."

The deputies were also divergent on whether the commission should contact officials of the United States or other countries which represent American interests in Iran.

Some deputies said that the taking of the American Embassy was a righteous move and any move to enter upon negotiations would weaken the Islamic Revolution. They persisted that the American "spies" among the hostages should be put on trial.

Others argued that the world would condemn Iran if it refused to negotiate.

Former speaker Yadollah Sahabi said, "All the difficulties the country finds itself in stem from the problem of the hostages." "We are isolated in the world, we must negotiate so that the problem becomes clear to all," he added. His remarks brought about protests of many deputies.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN'S ZIA ADDRESSES UN ON MISSION TO IRAN, IRAQ

OWO20113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan and chairman of the Islamic Conference, stressed in his statement to the UN General Assembly today that an essential condition for the return of peace between Iraq and Iran would be the observance of strict neutrality and noninterference in their internal affairs by the outside powers.

He said, "The tragic conflict between the two Islamic states of Iran and Iraq is a source of deep concern to the world community." "This violent conflict between two brotherly Islamic states," he pointed out, "is attributable to the unstable conditions created in a sensitive area by the pressures and counterpressures of superpower rivalry."

Commenting on his just concluded good-will mission to Iraq and Iran at the behest of the Islamic Conference, Ziaul Haq said, "I was able to ascertain the views of my two brothers in a series of meetings in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence."

He added, "I have faithfully conveyed to each brother the views and position of the other in regard to a cessation of hostilities."

He expressed his hope that "efforts will continue to end the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq and that a peaceful solution will be found to their differences on the basis of justice, respect for each other's rights and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN'S ZIA CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION IN AFGHANISTAN

OWO20117 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, at the UN General Assembly today strongly condemned the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and voiced firm support for the Afghan people in their heroic resistance against this act of aggression.

Ziaul Haq said, "The world of Islam is pre-occupied with the tragedy that has overtaken Afghanistan. This small, independent, non-aligned Muslim country has been subjected to military intervention on a massive scale, in an attempt to keep in power a regime that has been foisted on an unwilling people."

The struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the Soviet intervention, he pointed out, "is as sacrosanct, and worthy of respect and support, as the heroic struggle of the Algerian people, the people of Zimbabwe--and, indeed, of all the oppressed and exploited people of the world, at one time or another against foreign domination."

"The deeply-felt resentment of the international community, and of the Muslim world in particular, against this act of aggression has been clearly expressed in the demand for the immediate, unconditional, and total withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan," he stated.

Ziaul Haq reaffirmed the principles on which the solution was based as follows:

(a) the immediate, unconditional, and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan;

(b) the restoration of the independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan;

(c) respect for the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny, and to choose their own form of government in accordance with their own wishes, free from external interference; and

(d) the creation of conditions which would permit the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour.

Turning to the issue of Kampuchea, Ziaul Haq said, "Here, again, a puppet regime has been foisted by the foreign occupation forces, leading to a mass exodus of the Kampuchean people, who have endured great suffering and privation."

"In both cases," he pointed out, "principles of international law and peaceful co-existence have been flouted."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIAN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA, AFGHANISTAN

OWD20747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Malaysian foreign minister, reiterated his country's condemnation of military aggression against Kampuchea and Afghanistan by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the UN General Assembly session this afternoon, he pointed out that events in Kampuchea and Afghanistan posed a grave challenge to the United Nations. "This challenge must be faced if we are to maintain the strength and credibility of the organisation as the guardian of international peace and security," he said.

"To meet this challenge," he added, the UN General Assembly "must not allow countries to twist 'aggression' as 'cooperation' and 'intervention' as 'assistance'."

He stressed a solution to the Kampuchean problem must be found urgently in accordance with the UN relevant resolution which calls for immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, ensuring that a sovereign and independent Kampuchea will not be a threat to any of its neighbours.

"It is only on this basis that the beds of future intervention and interference in the internal affairs of that country either by regional or extra regional powers will be removed and Southeast Asian countries can together determine factors of peace and security as envisaged in the concept of the zone of peace for the region," he stated.

With regards to Afghanistan, he said Malaysia had deplored Soviet actions in Afghanistan and reiterated the call for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces in order to enable the people of Afghanistan to decide their own future free from interference and coercion.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' NOTES ANTI-KHALQI PURGE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW011533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, October 1 (XINHUA)--Over twenty former government ministers, vice-ministers and politicians of the Khalq (people) faction of the Afghan People's Democratic Party have been removed from the jails where they had been imprisoned to embassies of East European countries in Kabul.

The Pakistan English-language daily, THE MUSLIM, reported today quoting "a reliable source" that the step was taken after the Soviet advisers and diplomats of countries friendly to the Babrak Karmal regime had failed to bring about a reconciliation between the Khalq and Parcham (flag) faction of the People's Democratic Party. Karmal is the leader of the Parcham faction.

The Khalqis who had been jailed included Abdul Kareem Misaq, former minister of land reform; Abdul Hakim Sharace, former attorney-general; and Dr. Shaq, governor of Kabul. They had been responsible for organizing members of the Khalq faction to challenge the Karmal regime and Karmal's appointment as general-secretary of the party.

Other Khalqi leaders who joined Karmal's government or the Revolutionary Council, had lodged a strong protest against the execution of four former Khalqi ministers and six pro-Khalqi officials by the Karmal regime in July.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. URGES REINTEGRATING GREECE IN NATO

OWO20726 Beijing XINHUA In English 0709 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, October 1 (XINHUA)--"The United States regards the early reintegration of Greek armed forces into the NATO military structure as a matter of great importance for the NATO Alliance and for the security of the eastern Mediterranean," a U.S. State Department spokesman said today.

The statement was made in response to a warning yesterday by Greek Foreign Minister Konstantinos Mitsotakis in New York that Greece will withdraw from NATO and close the U.S. base facilities in Greece, if its reintegration into NATO is not completed within a few weeks.

Greece withdrew from the NATO's military structure in 1974 over its dispute with Turkey on the issue of Cyprus. But it has participated in the NATO's political activities and in limited maneuvers with NATO forces. It formally applied for reentry in 1976.

Greece and Turkey are reportedly deadlocked over Greek insistence that its reentry into NATO include operational control of Aegean Sea and air lanes as part of NATO's defense planning. Turkey's refusal to agree has blocked the unanimous decision needed from NATO members to readmit Greece.

According to the spokesman, efforts to achieve reintegration are being carried out in NATO military channels. The Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Bernard W. Rogers is working actively with both the Greek and Turkish military authorities. Rogers is said to have presented Greece and Turkey with a three-point formula earlier this month that would reintegrate Greece into NATO now and decide the Aegean dispute later.

The spokesman said that the United States "fully supports General Rogers' efforts to reach an agreement as soon as possible that is satisfactory to all parties."

The United States has four major military installations in Greece, including a strategically important naval base and a regional electronic surveillance center.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO EXERCISES BEGIN IN MEDITERRANEAN

OW301218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, September 30 (XINHUA)--NATO's annual fall military exercises in the Mediterranean started in the Pordenone region, northeastern Italy, yesterday.

The exercises, codenamed "Display Determination '80" and commanded by Admiral William J. Crowe Junior, commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces of Southern Europe, are designed to demonstrate the determination of NATO to defend and reinforce the Mediterranean countries and its ability to supply military equipment to those nations. They are also intended to train allied ground, naval and air forces as well as amphibious operation units to improve their efficiency and coordination.

Before October 14, ground, naval and air forces as well as amphibious operation units from NATO countries including the Netherlands, Portugal, Britain, the United States, Turkey and Italy would conduct military exercises by stages in different war zones.

Yesterday's exercises under the command of General Bittorio Santilli, commander for the Allied Southern European ground forces, were air-to-ground manoeuvres in areas lying between Italy's Pordenone and Carnia. One division and three brigades of Italian troops, with the coordination of one independent, mixed brigade of Portuguese troops, undertook the task of patrolling the frontier areas, ready to smash any "invaders." This was to show solidarity and support for threatened NATO countries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET CRUISER KIROV JOINS NORTHERN FLEET

OWO21840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, October 2 (XINHUA)--The battle cruiser Kirov, the Soviet Navy's first nuclear-powered ship, has been sighted by NATO patrol aircraft cruising north off the Norwegian coast evidently headed for the northern fleet, based on the Kola peninsula, disclosed a report in the NEW YORK TIMES today.

At about 28,000 tons, the Kirov is the largest warship, apart from aircraft carriers, to be deployed in more than 30 years. It is a multiple purpose warship with weapons for surface, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine warfare.

The report said that the Soviet decision to build three battle cruisers, of which the Kirov is the first to be deployed, was interpreted by naval analysts "as a sign that the Soviet high command intended to concentrate on ships capable of projecting naval power around the world."

The deployment of the Kirov with the northern fleet is considered a "significant reinforcement" of that fleet which is the most powerful of the Soviet Union's four major naval commands, the report said. North Atlantic Alliance naval analysts remarks that when the Kirov arrived, the northern fleet would have 81 major surface combatants, 130 submarines and 80 to 90 bombers, including long-range Backfire B's armed with air-to-surface missiles.

The report said that the northern fleet would probably be able to round the north cape and move through the Norwegian Sea to the major "choke points," the seaways between Greenland and Iceland and Iceland and Scotland.

In the view of senior United States admirals, the report said, should the Russians be able to force their way through the gaps and allied blocking forces of submarines, aircraft and surface ships, convoys crossing the North Atlantic with reinforcements and supplies for allied battlefronts in Europe would be at grave risk. The addition of the Kirov to the northern fleet, they said, increases the breakthrough capability of the Russians.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO'S SECRETARY GENERAL CITES NEED FOR MODERN NAVY

OWO30146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, October 2 (XINHUA)--"NATO has little choice but to make whatever sacrifices may be required to maintain effective, modern, and highly capable naval forces of its own," said J. Luns, secretary general of NATO here this evening.

In his speech for the Royal Institute of International Relations in Brussels, Luns said: "All the tangible evidence of the broadening horizons of Moscow's strategic thinking may be found in the relentless development by the Soviet Union of an ultra-modern, all oceans, offensive naval capability."

The secretary general pointed out that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has sensitized the Alliance to the potentially direct relevance of events far removed from its official geographic purview to the safeguarding of those vital Western interests which NATO has been charged to defend since its inception. "This new awareness has been especially acute in the naval field, where it has become broadly recognized that, for example, other NATO states must do more within the treaty area in order to free us fleet units to pursue missions outside that area to the benefit of Western security," he added.

On preliminary U.S.-Soviet talks on long-range theatre nuclear forces in Europe, Luns said that even if these talks are to succeed, "the Alliance still must move to modernize its nuclear forces in Europe as a necessary counter to the existing and threatening Soviet superiority in this field."

On the Madrid conference, Luns said that the allies should speak at Madrid with one voice, making emphatic that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is "an unacceptable affront to the principles supposedly agreed to at Helsinki five years ago."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TALKS ON CENTRAL EUROPE FORCES REDUCTION RESUMED

OW261349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, September 25 (XINHUA)--Talks on a reduction of forces in Central Europe were resumed here today for their 22d round after a two-month adjournment.

It is generally held among observers here that the new round, which is aimed at setting a common ceiling for the forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations, is not likely to produce any positive results worthy of mention.

This is because the two sides are still far apart in their estimates of the Soviet ground forces now stationed in Central Europe.

Luxembourg Ambassador and spokesman of the NATO countries Edouard Molitor told a joint press conference after the plenary session today that the Warsaw Pact nations must "adopt practical measures now to clear up the difference between the East and the West on the number of Soviet ground troops stationed in the reduction area."

A spokesman of the Warsaw Pact nations refuted the Western estimate that the Soviet side has an advantage of 150,000 men in the reduction area. He even accused the NATO countries of intentionally playing up the data issue and the "geographical factor" that the Soviet Union is closer to Central Europe than the United States.

The new round of talks will last till the end of December.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SECURITY

OW301240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, September 29 (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said today that "in a dangerous world where we are living, the first and foremost rule for a big power such as France is not to be at a dead end in security matters."

The French president made the statement while inspecting the training camp of the 11th Parachutist Division in Caylus, southern France.

"France should be capable of facing all kinds of threats, whatever their condition, time, location and nature," he said.

Touching on the reformation plan for the French Army which required reduction of paratroopers, he said: "I have decided to change the decision in the plan so as to keep this contingent of troops intact in our armed forces."

He approved the plan to establish a sub-unit of women soldiers in the paratroops who would receive, care for and transport the wounded and extend relief to all would-be war victims.

In addition, he also put forward three proposals to the staff office of the armed services, namely, to keep reserve units ready for action at any time in case of emergency, to speed up the production of improved automatic rifles, and to work out a five-year plan to ensure sporting activities for servicemen.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN MEETING ON INDUSTRY, ENERGY ENDS IN INDONESIA

OW 001710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA)—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended its first ministerial meeting on industry and energy in Indonesia today with general agreement on basic guidelines including cooperation in energy and automotive cooperation projects, according to reports received here today.

A joint statement issued at the end of the two-day meeting held at Denpasar, Bali, said that the ministers agreed "to formulate framework for cooperation in energy and to enable the countries to obtain security of supply."

They also agreed to exchange information on the development of alternative energy resources, including nuclear power, and emphasized the importance of energy conservation.

"ASEAN member countries should work towards lessening dependence on imported oil and accelerating the development of indigenous sources of energy," the statement pointed out.

The ministers of the five ASEAN countries agreed to establish a plant in each country for five automobile components. Under this automotive complementation scheme, Indonesia will build a steering plant, Singapore a fuel injection pump, Malaysia a headlight plant, the Philippines will produce heavy-duty rear axles for commercial vehicles, and Thailand a carburetor plant.

Indonesia's Ministry of Industry A. Rauf Suhud said after the meeting that they also agreed to give more emphasis to private participation, such as joint ventures among ASEAN private companies.

An economic ministers' meeting to discuss and approve the agreement will be held in Bangkok at the end of October, he said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI MINISTER ON SRV REJECTING ASEAN PROPOSAL

OWD20836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, told the press following his talks with Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach here this afternoon that Vietnam rejected the ASEAN proposal with regard to the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea.

Sawetsila described the talks as a "frank and friendly exchange of views." He said that views of both sides were apart. Vietnam did not accept the proposal of ASEAN countries, while ASEAN countries did not accept the Vietnamese four-point proposal advanced at the so-called foreign ministers' meeting of three Indo-Chinese states in Vientiane either.

The proposal presented to Nguyen Co Thach by Sawetsila on behalf of ASEAN at the talks includes among other things the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, free elections in Kampuchea under UN supervision and guarantee to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutrality of Kampuchea.

At the press conference Sawetsila stressed the need to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict in Kampuchea. He also reiterated ASEAN's proposal for the convening of an international conference to resolve the conflict in Kampuchea.

He pointed out that "once a just and lasting solution to the conflict in Kampuchea has been found, the ASEAN countries will exert renewed efforts, in cooperation with all the other countries of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, towards the common goal of establishing Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

CSO: 4020

KUWAIT LACKS ENTHUSIASM FOR INCREASED OIL DEMANDS

OW301622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, September 30 (XINHUA)--Since the outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran, former oil buyers of the two countries have turned to Kuwait for oil.

According to AL-QABAS today, the Kuwaiti Ministry of Oil has received messages from oil companies in Asia and Europe in the past few days expressing concern about their interest being affected by the Iraqi-Iranian war. They said they would send delegates to Kuwait to negotiate oil contracts to make up for the oil shortage in the world market caused by the war.

A Kuwaiti official of the Oil Ministry told the paper that Kuwait showed no enthusiasm over these demands. Adhering to its policy of producing an average of 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, Kuwait would refuse these countries' demands for oil, the paper said.

It was reported that the most eager among the countries asking Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil producing countries for oil was Japan. Both Iraq and Iran were its suppliers.

Despite the war, Iraq's oil still flows abroad through the pipelines in some Mediterranean countries. A total of 500,000 barrels transit the pipelines in Lebanon and Turkey every day and 400,000 barrels transit the pipeline in Syria.

CSO: 4029

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROUP OF 77 ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

CWO20842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)--"The main impediment towards progress in the establishment of a new international economic order is the opposition on the part of many developed industrialized countries to measures for restructuring the international economic system," the Group of 77 stressed yesterday.

In a declaration issued after the conclusion of the 4th annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the members states of the group which was held at the UN headquarters from September 29 to 30, the ministers expressed deep disappointment and serious concern at the failure of the 11th special session of the General Assembly to achieve its objectives.

The ministers stressed that the present difficulties and uncertainties in international economic relations and the stalemate in negotiations between developed and developing countries require renewed efforts to promote and strengthen economic cooperation among developing countries as an indispensable element both of the accelerated development of developing countries and of strengthening their negotiating power in their relations with the rest of the world.

They noted the consensus reached on the text of the new international development strategy for the 1980's, which is to come into effect from January 1, 1981. They recommended that the strategy be adopted by the General Assembly at its 35th regular session.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH LEADER URGES NO MORE STRIKES

OW011852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, October 1 (XINHUA)--Member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kazimierz Barcikowski in a televised address yesterday called on the workers to refrain from holding any more strikes.

Barcikowski said, "It was announced in Gdansk that a warning strike would be held on October 3. The strike, if staged, may spread all over the country. It could not be taken as anything other than a breach of the agreement."

Under the agreement reached between the government committee and the United Strike Committee at the end of August, the government should work out a plan for wage raises before the end of September. As the government failed to keep this promise, the Independent Trade Union of Gdansk decided to hold an one-hour strike in the city on October 3 as a warning.

Barcikowski said that the government was determined to observe the agreement and would put it into effect. But, he added, "Things do not depend on the will of the government." In some cases, the agreement could not be carried out as scheduled because of the impotence of the authorities concerned. In other cases, the demands for wage increases are excessive and the government is unable to meet it.

He went on to say, "The economic losses caused by the work stoppages are tremendous. Our factories are now operating at 80 to 85 per cent of their capacity. The pace of production must be speeded up and productivity raised as soon as possible. Any more disruption of the production would add to the existing difficulties, staggering enough as they are."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH LEADERS MEET UNIVERSITY STUDENT DELEGATES

OW301631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, September 30 (XINHUA)--Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Pinkowski met representatives of the Socialist Youth Union of University Students yesterday and discussed with them major problems of interest to the students.

The Polish telegraph agency reported that during the three-hour meeting, they discussed the institution of higher education, instruction and study in the universities and colleges and the tasks of the university students' movement.

In recent months, university students have demanded more insistently than ever the right to form independent students' unions and reform of higher education. Those of the University of Gdansk have formed their independent union and appealed to the students of universities in the Baltic coast areas to take united action for the autonomy of their universities.

According to the newspaper, VOICE OF THE COAST, the Gdansk Students' Union has drawn up its rules and program of action and will strive for students' autonomy, reform of higher education and better material conditions for the students.

University students in this capital are making preparations for the formation of an independent union of their own. Similar demands were seen in handbills pasted on walls and windows of the dormitories of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute and were also voiced by students in other cities.

Thus, the meeting of Polish leaders and students' representatives yesterday attracted much public attention.

At the meeting, Kania was reported to have said that the party "is deeply concerned" about what has happened among the university students. He promised to "give due attention" to the demands of the students and will answer them soon.

Speaking of the workers' strikes which broke out last month and the current situation, Kania said that the workers "oppose not socialism but distortions of socialism; they oppose not the people's power but the methods of administration."

He added that "the crisis has not yet come to an end."

The representatives of the students told their leaders that the students wanted to play a greater part in the administration of the universities and revive academic criticism in the universities and scientific institutions. When discussing the formation of organizations for students' autonomy, they said they were in favour of the Socialist Youth Union of University Students functioning under the guidance of the ideological line of the party. They added that the union would "act with the party as partners."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEASURES TO KEEP STRAIT OPEN--Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Washing news: U.S. President Carter said today that the United States and its allies will take "all the necessary" measures to insure that the Strait of Hormuz will be kept open so that oil can be shipped to the West." Carter said: "I have been in contact with leaders of our allies in the Western world and leaders of Islamic countries directly involved. We will take all the necessary measures to keep this strait open." He said: If this strait is blocked to navigation, the United States and its allies "will have to ask the people of their own countries to adopt conscious conservation measures and also to enforce compulsory conservation measures." Carter emphasized: If such a situation arises, "our countries may suffer serious losses." [Text] [OW290440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 27 Sep 80]

THAI ARMED FORCES TRANSFERS--Bangkok, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--The office of the prime minister of Thailand announced here today the promotion and transfer of 231 officers of colonel's rank and above in the three services of the Thai Armed Forces. The former Under-Secretaries of State for the Ministry of Defence General Chao Swadisongkram and Admiral Ket Santivejkul were appointed deputy supreme commanders of the armed forces; the former deputy commander of the Royal Thai Navy Admiral Smut Sahanavin was appointed commander of the Royal Thai Navy; the former Naval Chief of Staff Admiral Udom Pumhiran was appointed deputy commander of the navy; the former Assistant to the Commander of the Royal Thai Air Force General Phayome Yensoodjai was appointed new deputy commander of the Royal Thai Air Force. According to a retirement decree of the Thai Government, officers in the Thai Armed Forces reaching 60 years of age will retire before October first each year; therefore, an overall transfer of officers is made annually. The promotion and transfer of posts this time will be effective from October first this year. [Text] [OW291938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 29 Sep 80]

UN STUDY GROUP--Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--A group of specialists organized by the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and headed by Robert Dijon left here by plane today. Members of the group came from 14 developing countries. They studied the prospecting, exploitation and utilization of ground water in the semi-arid areas in north China and had discussions with Chinese engineers and technicians during their 24-day stay in China. Zou Jiayou, vice minister of geology, gave a dinner in honor of the group. [Text] [OW030115 Beijing XINHUA in English 30 Sep 80]

TIANJIN FRIENDSHIP--Tianjin, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--The friendship store in Tianjin has begun to handle international insurance, international through-transport and purchase by mail and issue certificates of origin to cater for the growing number of foreign guests who purchase Tianjin's rugs, furniture and arts and crafts. The store gives customers quotations of prices, specifications and packing by letters on request. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

IRAQ-IRAN FIGHTING SLACKENS--Beijing, Sep 30 (XINHUA)--Two Iranian war planes bombed and destroyed an Iraqi oil refinery at Khanaqin close to the Iran-Iraq border early yesterday afternoon, according to reports reaching here. Tehran Radio announced that the planes also knocked out a military post, a gas reservoir and a radar antenna in Iraqi territory. In addition, three Iraqi MiGs were hit while circling above Abadan early yesterday and three others were downed as they attacked the military base at Bushir and the Kharg Island oil terminal the previous day. The Iraqi side was quoted as saying that their planes attacked Bushir again yesterday and destroyed all the aircraft on the runways. A communique issued in Baghdad said that Iraqi planes attacked and destroyed "enemy concentrations" near Sar-e-pol-e-Azahab in western Iran. But an Iranian communique announced that Iraqi forces were compelled to retreat and abandon several tanks in the region after being confronted by Iranian forces. [Text] [OW301238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 30 Sep 80]

'ARAFAT LEAVES IRAN FOR USSR--Tehran, October 1 (XINHUA)--Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yassir 'Arafat left here for the Soviet Union on September 29 after his visit to Iran, reported the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC here today. He had three rounds of talks with Iranian President Bani-sadr. The paper quoting a Palestinian source said that during the third meeting held on September 29, 'Arafat and Bani-sadr "exchanged views on the situation in the region, particularly the military situation on the Iranian-Iraqi frontier." They also discussed "the effect of the (recent) events on the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East in general and with regard to the Zionist enemy." [Text] [OW011645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 1 Oct 80]

FREE TRADE ZONES--Colombo, 1 Oct (AFP)--A Chinese delegation has told the Sri Lanka authorities that China is considering establishing three free trade zones and the experience they gained here would be most useful, the Foreign Ministry said today. The nine-member delegation led by Mr Jiang Zemin, vice minister of the Chinese Foreign Investment Commission, who studied the operation and techniques of Sri Lanka's free trade zone, left for Malaysia today after a 5-day visit here. During their stay here they visited the free trade zone and had discussions with officials of the Greater Colombo Economic Commission which runs the zone. They also had discussions with the export development board, the principal collector of customs and the chairman of the port cargo corporation. They were hosted to dinner last night by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Tyrone Fernando. They visited Sri Lanka on the first leg of a tour of several Asian and South American countries to study the operation of free trade zones. [Text] [BK011442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 1 Oct 80]

IRANIANS REFUSE TO COMPROMISE--Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)--Iran leader Ruhollah Khomeini said yesterday evening that there could be no conciliation with Iraq, according to Western news agency reports. In a message broadcast over Radio Tehran, Khomeini said, "We are not negotiating with the Iraqi people unless they evacuate our territory." He said, "Only if they surrender, for the sake of Muslims, we might consider something." "But as long as they have arms in their hands we'll also have arms, faith and Islam. We will proceed with these arms and crush them all, as we have crushed the superpowers with the same arms," he added. Khomeini said, "To those people who are in cities such as Khorramshahr, Ahwaz and Abadan, I say they should resist with dignity and courage and not flee. This is a sign of weakness." "If we are killed, then we have done our duty. If we kill, we have fulfilled our obligations," he declared. "The Iranian nation must crush paper tigers such as Saddam Husayn," he said. "It is the duty of all to defend Islam. If we are obliged to, everyone must take up arms to defend Islam." [Text] [OWO11210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 1 Oct 80]

ENVOY IN SAN MARINO--Rome, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--The Government of the Republic of San Marino today held a traditional grand inauguration ceremony for the newly-elected heads of state Gian Carlo Berardi and Rossano Zafferani. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to San Marino including Chinese Consul General Huang Yuping attended the ceremony. The two consuls captains-regent were elected on September 19 at the great and general council. They will assume the office of head of state for six months starting from October first. After the ceremony, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Political Affairs Giortano Bruno Reffi received and had a cordial and friendly talk with Huang Yuping. [Text] [OWO30117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 1 Oct 80]

PAKISTAN'S ZIA LEAVES BAGHDAD--Baghdad, September 30 (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left here this afternoon for New York via Paris after talks with President Saddam Husayn on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, according to a Radio Baghdad broadcast this evening. During the talks this morning, the two sides examined developments of the conflict and reviewed efforts made by the Islamic nations for a peaceful solution to the dispute. No result was reported by the radio. The radio said that President Ziaul Haq paid tribute to the Iraqi leader's speech delivered on September 28 as expressing "a cordial spirit of ardent love of peace and lenience." Attending the talks were the visiting crown prince of Jordan, Hassan ibn Talal, and Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatty. President Ziaul Haq, who heads the Islamic Conference, arrived here yesterday after his visit to Tehran. [Text] [OWO19713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 1 Oct 80]

USSR SUSPENDS OIL TO TURKEY--Ankara, October 1 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has told Turkey that it would be unable to deliver the balance of the crude oil it promised to supply to Turkey this year because of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, according to press reports here today. The Soviet Union originally pledged to provide Turkey with 800,000 tons of oil up to mid-September but, so far, it had only supplied 300,000 tons. The Soviet Union has been delivering oil to Turkey from Iraq which has suspended crude oil export since the outbreak of conflict with Iran. [Text] [OWO11231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 1 Oct 80]

IRAQ CALLS FOR CEASE-FIRE--Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)--Iraq has decided to call a unilateral ceasefire in its war with Iran from October 5 to 8, if Iran does not fire on Iraqi forces, according to news agencies' reports quoting an Iraqi special envoy yesterday. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's special envoy Iamat Kittani made this statement on his way to a New York meeting of the Islamic Conference to hear a report on a recent good-offices mission to Tehran and Baghdad of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The Iraqi Government reportedly informed Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, of its decision while he was in Baghdad this week on a peace mission. [Text] [OWO20740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 2 Oct 80]

SADAT REITERATES OFFER TO U.S.--Cairo, October 1 (XINHUA)--Iraq and Iran both are Islamic countries and Egypt does not side with either of them against the other except for a just cause, said Egyptian President A. al-Sadat at the closing session of the first congress of the National Democratic Party tonight. The president pointed out that he had said on many occasions that Egypt would offer the U.S. facilities to defend any Islamic or Arab country. He revealed that despite the rupture of Egypt-Saudi relations, Egypt willingly gave permission for the passage through Egyptian air space of four American radar planes to defend Saudi territory at the request of the Saudi Government. He said Egypt would ask America to channel all equipment through Egypt for the defence of Saudi Arabia. This privilege, he added, is not limited to Saudi Arabia, but applies to all Islamic countries as far as Indonesia. Al-Sadat regretted current happenings on the Arab scene. [Text] [OWO20724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 2 Oct 80]

IRAN REJECTS UN CALL--Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)--Iran yesterday rejected a UN Security Council resolution calling upon Iran and Iraq to refrain immediately from any further use of force and to settle their dispute by peaceful means, according to reports reaching here. In a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-sadr said that "while the Iraqi war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran is continuing, the proposals suggested in your letter and contained in the Security Council resolution cannot be considered by our government." Iraq had previously accepted that proposal, on condition Iran did the same. [Text] [OWO20742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 2 Oct 80]

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT CONTINUES--Baghdad, October 1 (XINHUA)--Iranian air forces bombed military targets, economic installations and civil buildings in Kirkuk, Aqra, Sulaimaniya, Kut, Basrah and Ummqasr of Iraq today, according to Radio Baghdad quoting a war communique released by the high command of the armed forces of Iraq. During the bombing, two Iranian planes were shot down and 12 Iraqis were killed and four others wounded. The communique said that the Iraqi air forces today bombed an Iranian oil tank in Ahvaz and a nearby railway station as well as the Dezful railway station and the mechanized and armoured forces in Abadan of Iran. According to Radio Baghdad today, the Iraqi military command said in another communique that Iraqi forces attacked Iranian troops on the central front, demolishing an Iranian machinegun post and a mortar position. [Text] [OWO21235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 2 Oct 80]

IRAN CAPTURES BORDER TOWN--Tehran, October 2 (XINHUA)--Iranian troops yesterday recaptured Mehran, a border town in Ilam Province, reported the Iranian newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today. The report said that 10 Iraqi tanks were destroyed in the region and artillery duel was continuing. On the west frontier, Iranian troops succeeded in forcing the Iraqi troops to retreat. On southern frontier, Iraqi troops intensified their attack upon Khoramshahr yesterday and once came close to the railway station and the office of Khoramshahr port. Faced with fierce resistance, they drew back several kilometres and lost 23 tanks. Iraq bombarded a residential area of Abadan yesterday, the newspaper said. [Text] [OWO21220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 2 Oct 80]

FRANCE APPEALS FOR CEASE-FIRE--Paris, October 1 (XINHUA)--The French cabinet today demanded that Iraq and Iran respond to the appeal of the UN Security Council and bring an end to their conflict. A cabinet communique stresses "the keen preoccupation of France in the face of the extension of the destructions that have been carried out as well as the prolongation of a conflict which shakes the equilibrium of the region." The communique also emphasizes "the vital importance for the world economy of the maintaining of free navigation in the Gulf and the Hormuz Strait." "In his talks with Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, the president of the republic (France) has assured him of France's support for the action of peace taken within the framework of the Islamic Conference," the communique says. [Text] [OWO20833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 2 Oct 80]

STRAIT OF HORMUZ SHIPPING--Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)--The Iranian Government yesterday pledged to spare no effort to keep the Straits of Hormuz open to shipping to and from the Gulf, according to reports reaching here. A statement from the office of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said, "despite our current relationship with the hostile government or governments of the area...Iran guarantees to do its share to keep this waterway open." The statement charged that several governments were "considering interference in the Gulf" under the pretext of concern over the possible closure of the straits. [Text] [OWO21524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 2 Oct 80]

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT CONTINUES--Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA)--Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told Iranian parliament yesterday that Iranian armed forces had launched an all-out offensive against Iraq. General mobilization was ordered in the southwestern oil province of Khuzistan, according to reports from Tehran. President Abolhasan Bani-sadr said in a message to his armed forces that the Iranians had chased the Iraqis out of the border city of Susangerd and forced them to retreat towards the Iran-Iraq border. A spokesman of Iranian joint staff said yesterday that Iranian aircraft had bombarded Iraqi cities with thousands of leaflets in which Ayatollah Khomeyni urges the Iraqi people to rise against their leader. It was reported that Iraqi and Iranian troops were locked in a savage hand-to-hand combat yesterday for control of the oil port of Khoramshahr. Iran claimed it dispatched paratroopers behind a wave of jet attacks to rescue Khoramshahr yesterday. Meanwhile, Iraqi high command said in a communique that "our heroic armed forces have achieved their main targets and their major operations will be dedicated now to preserving these targets." [Text] [OWO30728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 3 Oct 80]

SADAT ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT--Cairo, October 2 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat has warned of the great danger of the present Iraq-Iran war which, he noted, has lots of dimensions that may be very dangerous not only for the area but also for world peace. If the Hormuz Straits are closed, he added, it will affect the Arab world, the oil producers, Western Europe, America and the balance of power in the whole world. Al-Sadat said these in an interview with the correspondent of the U.S. CNN Television. He pointed out that whatever happens to the Iraq-Iran conflict, the only gainer will be the Soviet Union, because it means more chaos in the area. He went on to say that the U.S. should be vigil and not allow the Soviet Union to gain without losing anything at all. On the Middle East peace negotiations, al-Sadat said he did not give up hope and would remain optimistic. "We have to sit together and discuss difficulties with the U.S. and no party has the right to impose his thoughts on the other," he added. He stressed: "Egypt asserted again that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank of the Jordan River." [Text] [OWO30136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 3 Oct 80]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG JOURNAL ON NEW CHALLENGES FACED BY ZHAO ZIYANG

HK301030 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING No 96 16 Sep 80 pp 8-12

[Article by Lin Wei--"Zhao Ziyang Faces New Challenges"]

[Excerpts] Hua Guofeng was relieved from office on 7 September and Zhao Ziyang took up the premiership of the State Council. Zhao Ziyang began to work as a vice-premier in April, and the 5 months he spent in that capacity were in fact his training period to become the premier of the State Council.

Why Has Zhao Ziyang Been Substituted for Hua Guofeng?

Zhao Ziyang worked in Guangdong for quite some time. However, it seems that people in Guangdong are not interested in talking about his policy achievements in their province. What made him so famous in Sichuan then? What are the real reasons? It is hard to find a satisfactory answer.

Why has Zhao Ziyang been substituted for Hua Guofeng?

According to the NPC, Hua's stepping down enables him to concentrate on party affairs and accomplishes the policy of separating the party from the government.

To separate party affairs from government affairs is surely the current policy of the PRC, and it might be a good idea for Hua Guofeng to concentrate on party affairs.

As for the talk that the power of Hua Guofeng is being curtailed, that does not seem to be a big factor. In fact, while Hua Guofeng held the position of premier, power was actually in the hands of Deng Xiaoping. To resign from the position is not a great loss for him.

Is It True that Zhao Ziyang Is Deng Xiaoping's Protege?

Some say that Zhao Ziyang has been promoted because he is Deng Xiaoping's protege, but facts show that this is not true. Looking at his personal record, before Zhao Ziyang was transferred to the State Council, he had never worked under Deng Xiaoping.

The real reason for Zhao Ziyang taking the post of premier is that he has made contributions to the reform of China's economic system. Experts abroad and at home have held that the existing economic system poses the greatest obstacles to accomplishing modernization in China. How are we to remove these obstacles? If errors should occur in reforming the economic system which has been used for a long time, it would be very difficult to cope with the chaotic situation that might ensue. Therefore, selection of the right person to take charge of the reform is of key importance. The man selected must not only be bold and resolute but must also have the courage to challenge the traditional values. He must have a cool mind and practical sapience.

Expand "Self-Management Power of Enterprises"

Expanding the self-management power of enterprises is the main aspect of Sichuan's economic reform, which has been the main factor leading to Zhao Ziyang's present position.

The Courageous and Learned Zhao Ziyang

Although expanding the self-management power of enterprises is not Zhao Ziyang's invention, someone is needed to put the theory into practice. Moreover, to carry out such a policy in a country which has been seriously influenced by ultraleftist ideology for many decades requires great courage.

We must note that it was in October 1978 that Zhao Ziyang practiced expanding the self-management power of enterprises. At that time, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee had not yet been held, the "whatever faction" was struggling desperately, and the decision to reform the economic system had not yet been made. Zhao Ziyang was resolute in carrying out the reform of five selected enterprises including the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant, Ningjiang Machine Tool Plant, Sichuan Chemical Plant and Xindu County Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant when the situation was still not clear. Such an act can be considered as pioneering; it also shows how courageous he is.

A Severe Struggle in the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant

In fact, it was not smooth sailing for Zhao Ziyang to carry out economic reform in Sichuan, because the reforms met with considerable resistance.

The writer has learned about a real event in Sichuan which has not yet been reported in Chinese papers. The Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant was the first in Sichuan to expand its self-management power. The event took place in this plant.

In the autumn of 1978, when all provincial leaders were preoccupied with the so-called reform of production relationships to raise the enthusiasm of the workers, Zhao Ziyang showed his foresight by pointing out: "What should we rely on to promote production? Last year we exposed, criticized and

investigated; this year, we are implementing the policy set for us; but next year, we must expand the power (author's note: the self-management power of enterprises). Since enthusiasm has its limits, we must improve the equipment and change the conditions of production in enterprises. We cannot import modernization from abroad; instead, we have to rely on our present enterprises. However, at present, everything is centralized under the state and the enterprise system is too rigid. We must give the enterprises more self-management power so as to enliven the economy. Once the enterprises have their own money, then everything will be easy."

Once the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant practiced expanding its self-management power, it sold its own steel. In the past, it only sold the steel to the state. However, once it started selling its own steel, pressure was brought to bear on it. The municipal supply bureau wrote a letter accusing it of not selling steel through the state and thus upsetting the state plan. A report was submitted to the provincial authorities. After Du Xingyuan, the secretary of the provincial CCP committee in charge of industry, listened to Li Fengqing, manager of the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant, he said with a smile: "What you have done is correct. I have already read the report of the supply bureau. It is unreasonable. Some comrades are used to the old ways and handle affairs with old methods. Now we must do something to correct them." The next day, Du Xingyuan and Meng Dongbo, a vice governor, summoned people from the provincial economic committee, the provincial planning committee, the supply bureau and the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant to a meeting to convince the supply bureau to withdraw its report.

However, this does not mean that there was no other pressure. At a national order placement meeting organized by the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, one important person from that ministry said to the delegates of the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant: "You should not sell your own steel. If the state does not purchase it, you can either stop producing it or produce something else. The state will be responsible for the loss."

Such bureaucratic practice enraged everyone in Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant. On the one hand, Wang Yuguang, the deputy manager and concurrently general engineer, telephoned his people who were making deals in various places to carry on as usual; on the other hand, he personally went to Beijing to negotiate. Later on, the ban was lifted. The Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant not only sold out its entire stock of goods but also presold next year's output of steel plates, to the envy of many iron and steel plants.

But one problem followed another. A document from Beijing lodged a complaint against them. Li Fengqing made a report to the provincial CCP committee. After Zhao Ziyang listened to him, he said delightedly: "Self-management power has saved the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant. It has done a good job. In the past, Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant was the notorious No. 1 headache unit. Before the smashing of the gang of four, it had a deficit of 100 million yuan, but within the last 3 years, it has made up for this loss. In particular this year, it has made the greatest contribution to the state.

It is estimated that it will hand over to the state 1 billion yuan in tax and profits, and still retain 5 to 6 billion yuan. If we do not promote expanding self-management power or letting big enterprises, can we get such good results? The current economic reform is basically right in scale. The new enthusiasm and productivity generated by the reform will certainly conflict with some traditional ideas and habits and forces. We must take an active attitude in analyzing the any situation and solving the new problems. The reform must be carried out and must not turn back."

Not long after Zhao Ziyang had given this speech, the central government issued the higher levels. This time, not only was the original document of the government more powerful, but the document was touched in basic terms: "All steel contracts will be invalidated if the stipulated stipulations are violated. If the stipulations are not carried out, enterprises and the relevant departments will have to shoulder the responsibility and face strict punishment."

After Zhao Ziyang learned about it, he specially sent someone to the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant to pass on his message: "The expansion of self-management power was approved by the party Politburo and the State Council. Only the central authorities have the right to correct any mistakes that may arise, and no other department has the right to interfere."

Model for Economic Reforms in all Localities

Later on, Hua Guofeng also took a stand in Beijing. On New Year's Day, 1980, in his speech on a visit to the Beijing Garrison command, he mentioned Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant: "It is impractical for the state to control and plan everything.... In the future, we should have regulations such as: After the factories have fulfilled the state quotas, the surplus products can be sold on the market. For example, the 50,000-ton 'medium-sized plates' produced by the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant were originally in great demand. However, once they had been manufactured, nobody wanted them. Finally they were sold after the plant tried its utmost to find customers wherever it could. If they had not been successful, the factory would have had to close down.... It is impossible for the state to take such detailed considerations into account. The state can only indicate the direction, and we must readjust through the market mechanism."

Since the Chongqing Iron and Steel Plant took the lead, other iron and steel plants have also applied for permission to expand self-management power and market their own products.

Practice the "System of Responsibility Tied To Output"

Expanding self-management power of enterprises is only one aspect of Zhao Ziyang's experiments in economic reform. There are two other important ones: Practice the "system of responsibility tied to output" in agriculture and expand the private plots, and set up joint enterprises in agriculture, industry and commerce.

Sichuan was the first to restore "private plots" in name and in practice. In the past, there were "private plots" in China's rural areas. However, peasants had no freedom regarding what to grow because everything was arranged by the communes and the production teams. Peasants in Sichuan are now free to choose what to grow on their private plots. According to the stipulations of the provincial CCP committee, private plots can account for up to 15 percent of the arable land in the province. Sichuan peasants are encouraged to breed as many pigs as they can. The free market in Sichuan is the most active in the whole country. All visitors to Sichuan agree with this. In Beijing, free markets are located in suburban areas and their scale is rather small. But in Chengdu, they are located in the city center and there are many varieties of products on sale. Sichuan peasants are allowed to run their private business during the slack farm seasons. Many get part-time jobs in factories. We should also pay attention to the fact that Sichuan was the first province to practice fixing output quotas at household level in remote areas. The fact that Zhao Ziyang dared to advocate "fixing output quotas at household level" 2 years before Liu Shaoqi was rehabilitated again shows his daring and courage. The reason why Sichuan agriculture has turned around so fast is that it has practiced the agricultural policy which is subsequently being popularized throughout the country.

Agricultural-industrial-commercial joint ventures constitute another bold practice of reform in the Sichuan economic system. These joint ventures are a means to accomplish harmonious cooperation between production and marketing. The rural areas provide raw materials, land or capital, the factories are responsible for production and the commercial sector for marketing. However, all of them are subject to unified quotas and planning. Agricultural-industrial-commercial joint ventures are the first integrated economic bodies in China. The first such joint venture in Sichuan was established in March 1979 and called the "Changjiang Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial Joint Company." The company is a combination of 26 small-scale state agriculture and livestock farms and fisheries with a staff of 9,000. The company produces and processes milk, fruit, fresh water fish and tea leaves. Since its establishment, the company has promoted various lines of production and turned losses into profits. In 1979, the company made a profit of 1.7 million yuan, the income of workers was raised and everybody got an annual bonus of 200 yuan. Certainly, lazy workers were fined. The staff and workers must change their attitude of "paid peasants" and work very hard because their income is closely related to their productivity.

The experience of agricultural-industrial-commercial joint ventures was later popularized throughout the country. Such a practice smashed the past blindness in production and divorcement of production from marketing.

Two Incident Reveals Zhao Ziyang's Sober Mind

In the reforms of the Sichuan economic system, people notice the bold and resolute work style of Zhao Ziyang and his courage in challenging old habits.

The following two incidents best describe the forthright Zhao Ziyang. Zhao Ziyang practiced new agricultural techniques in Shaanxi, growing 10 crops a year. In the past, China tried every way of increasing the number of crops to increase agricultural output. However, Zhao Ziyang had taken into consideration the mountainous characteristics of Shaanxi. He immediately acted contrary to the old practice. He suggested growing two crops a year. He said: "3 times 3 equals 9, but 2 times 5 equal 10." This means if there are 3 crops a year, and the output of one crop is 3, then the annual output equals 9; however, if we use more than 1 plot, intensify cultivation, then, the output of one crop will be 5 and the gross annual output will equal 10. Another example is that in 1978, the national economic plan called for accomplishing the mechanization of agriculture as its target. Zhao Ziyang acted contrary to such a target at the beginning of 1979. He thought that it was impractical to implement the nationwide mechanization of agriculture taking into account the current technology and labor force in China. Zhao's viewpoint was later endorsed by the agricultural commission, which announced that the 1978 plan would be revised. From the above explanations, we can see that Zhao Ziyang does not follow blindly, and that he possesses a cool mind and has independent thoughts. After analyzing the work style of Zhao Ziyang in carrying out policies, we can see his talent in reforming the economic system. China is currently devoted to the four modernizations. It is true that each age produces its own heroes; an expert in reforming economic systems is in charge of the affairs of the State Council. At present, the economy in China demands that Zhao Ziyang be put in the important position of premier. However, we should also note that the work of reforming the economic system throughout China is a complicated task and the situation varies from one locality to another.

At the same time, the duty of the premier is not merely to reform the economic system but also to find ways of reducing the 1 percent growth rate of population, to find jobs for the 30 million unemployed, to reform the education structure and to guarantee the completion of 49 major scientific research projects. All these will test the premier.

Lack of Diplomatic Experience?

It is undeniable that Zhao Ziyang is head and shoulders above Zhou Enlai, Hua Guofeng or even Deng Xiaoping regarding economics. However, with regard to diplomatic work, he is not as good as Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping or even Hua Guofeng. And diplomacy is an indispensable duty of the premier of the State Council. How Zhao Ziyang manages diplomacy is the concern of the people.

Improve the Living Standard of the People: Zhao Faces a New Challenge

Before Hua Guofeng stepped down from office, he eliminated some obstacles for Zhao Ziyang. The dismissal of the petroleum minister, Song Zhenming, was proposed by Hua Guofeng. Thus, some of the bureaucratic airs were dampened in the National People's Congress before Zhao assumed office. This has facilitated Zhao Ziyang's work.

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PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG PAPER ON TRIAL OF LIN BIAO, JIANG QING CLIQUES

HK010938 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Try Only Their Crimes and not Their Mistakes"]

[Excerpts] The trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques is considered a landmark denoting a new era in China, which puts a full stop to extreme "leftism."

Extreme "leftism" is a mistake in the line. However, implementation of ultraleftism, which nearly ruined the country and the people and left heavy blood debts, is a crime--an inexcusable and great crime. As the supreme people's procuratorate prepares to try the 10 chief criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, it has made a special announcement to the effect that only the criminal offenses will be prosecuted, not mistakes in work and the line. Mistakes are not necessarily crimes, though mistakes sometimes do lead to crimes. If all mistakes in work and the line are to be dealt with according to law, too much will be involved. The blow will be too heavy and it will create big upheavals throughout the country. Thus, we should not treat all mistakes in work and the line as crimes. The announcement is to pacify the people and let them know that those who merely make mistakes will not be prosecuted.

However, it is different with the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, for their mistakes are not merely in work or the line; they carried out a conspiracy. They brought about 10 years of calamity to the country and the nation. Such crimes are inexcusable.

If they are not tried or sentenced severely, according to law, the anger of the people will not be pacified and others cannot be warned against following their example. Although it is the task of the procuratorate to try them, taking into account the magnitude of their crimes, people cannot help but think: their crimes would not be expiated even if they are put to death ten thousand times. At least this is true of the 10 chief criminals.

The CCP Central Committee might have considered leniency after investigating the facts, but they should be even more mindful of the crimes of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and the feelings of the people throughout the country.

It is all right not to prosecute the dead, but their crimes must be made known.

Among the dead, besides Lin Biao, there are his wife, Ye Qun, and his son Lin Ligu. Apart from the Lin and Jiang cliques, there is Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi. Are Kang and Xie part of one of the two cliques, or do they fall in between the two cliques? People have heard a lot about their crimes. Though they are not to be prosecuted, their crimes must be made known to the public so that they can be accounted for to the country and to history.

Their crimes should be listed in the documents of the 12th NPC in summing up the Cultural Revolution and evaluating Chairman Mao Zedong. It is not enough to try the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, we must also give an honest evaluation of the Cultural Revolution and the achievements and mistakes of Chairman Mao Zedong. Only then can we thoroughly abandon extreme "leftism" and march at a steady pace on the correct path. We should not cover up evils done by the wicked or the respected.

CSO: 4005

'HSIN WAN PAO' TO PUBLISH 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK020533 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The trial of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique will take place soon. Jiang Qing is the major culprit of this group of 10 since Lin Biao is already dead. Crowning herself the "empress," Jiang Qing brought great calamity to China. Everybody knows what she has done and is furious with her. However, people may not know about her actual behavior. In light of this, we have decided to publish the "Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" in long series of articles beginning on 6 October in order to inform people about Jiang Qing.

The writer of this series is Madam Zhu Shan [3796 3790] who is a well-known personage in Beijing. She was with Jiang Qing for many years and is familiar with her family background, life, character and behavior. Madam Zhu Shan has used hundreds of thousands of words to unprecedentedly tell how Jiang Qing enjoyed her luxurious life and how she stirred up trouble, bore grudges and manipulated power for personal ends in the past decades. The writing is so vivid that people can see how things developed from their small beginnings; it reads like a secret history of the "imperial court." The book is written according to facts without any exaggeration. We can take it either as a fiction or an unofficial history. This is an extraordinary work and people should not miss it.

We made an advance announcement in the spring that the series would be published soon and this has aroused the attention of a great number of readers. However, the date of publication had to be delayed because we had to wait for the trial of Jiang Qing. Now, the time has come for the series to be published. And we regard this series as one of the highlights marking the 30th anniversary of the publication of this paper.

Here are some of the features to be included in this series: How did Jiang Qing give herself to a young master (this young master was also a "well-known personage")? How was Jiang Qing able to sneak her way into Yanan and seduce Chairman Mao Zedong? How did Jiang Qing claim to be a "widow" and that she and Chairman Mao Zedong were just a "political couple"? How did Jiang Qing make her own daughter Li Na mad? How did Jiang Qing torture her attendants and so on.

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PARTY AND STATE

'WEN WEI PO' ADVOCATES FREEDOM OF PRESS IN PRC

HK261019 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Put an End To 'Seeking Undeserved Reputation While Causing Actual Harm' Through Legislation"]

[Excerpts] When Premier Zhao Ziyang received journalists from Hong Kong, his comment on news reporting in the past was: "Seeking undeserved reputation while causing actual harm."

We think this comment precisely sums up news reporting in the past 2 decades.

Following the popular discussion on democracy and the legal system in recent years, the press has begun to play a more active role and dares to reflect and report the objective truth as it really is. However, it is still unable to break through the "forbidden areas" and completely change its habit of "hemming and hawing." The speeches and inquiries put forward by the deputies at the current NPC and CPPCC sessions were a step toward remedying this state of affairs. The deputies not only realistically assessed their achievements but pointed out the shortcomings and mistakes. The language they used was pungent and sharp, unlike their obsequious and perfunctory style in the past. The press truthfully published their speeches and inquiries and honestly reported the grave accidents caused by bureaucracy. These things are new to the people at home and abroad.

On this occasion, Premier Zhao frankly told journalists from Hong Kong that he hoped the press would report things truthfully, stop "hemming and hawing" and never repeat the mistake of "seeking undeserved reputation while causing actual harm." The new government's new style of renovation is a great inspiration to the press circles of the whole country and of Hong Kong and Macau.

However, after taking a dispassionate look at the present state of the press, we feel that the grave existence of bureaucracy in some places and departments still remains a formidable obstacle to truthful reporting because these officials have power in their hands and can flagrantly interfere. Reporters'

rights and freedom of the press still lack legal guarantees. Therefore, we think that the press circles must subjectively surmount all difficulties, courageously fight for democracy and freedom of speech, fulfill their obligations and exercise their constitutional rights. Meanwhile, mapping out the press law has become an urgent matter. With this law, truthful reporting is protected, the press can play its role in supervising the government and those journalists who are responsible for their words can dispense with the fear of being falsely charged. In this way, socialist democracy can be truly carried forward. This is fully to the advantage of the four modernizations and can put an end to the corrupt practice of "seeking undeserved reputation while causing actual harm" once and for all.

We hope that the NPC Standing Committee will comply with the development of things, exercise its power and draw up the press law as quickly as possible.

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PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG MAGAZINE REPORTER COMMENTS ON NPC SESSION

HK261239 Hong Kong TUNGSIANG in Chinese No 24,16 Sep 80 pp 4-6

[Article by contributing reporter Shih Tien-hui: "A Milestone in the Modernization of the Chinese Political System--On Covering the National People's Congress Session in the Great Hall of the People"]

[Excerpts] After more than 20 years, for the first time, foreign diplomats and Chinese and foreign reporters were allowed to cover the NPC.

Atmosphere of Freedom

The NPC session was scheduled to begin at 1530 on 30 August. Hurried Chinese and foreign correspondents had been waiting outside the door of the visitor's gallery for a long time. On that day, there were more than 300 Chinese and foreign reporters (including those from XINHUA and CHINA NEWS SERVICE) and foreign diplomats.

Thoughts on the National Emblem

As my mind wandered, the NPC deputies and members of the Presidium had entered the session hall simultaneously. With the help of young attendants, Ye Jianying, Soong Ching-ling and Nie Rongzhen walked with great difficulty. Li Xiannian walked in steady paces and did not show any sign of old age. Hua Guofeng, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, all in the prime of life, seemed free and easy and glowing with health and vigor. The general secretary of the session, Peng Zhen and his assistant Peng Chong were talking as they walked in. They were pointing at the press gallery and seemed like saying: Good! Let them come and see.

Presence of Chen Yonggui Raised Eyebrows

"Hey!" A foreign correspondent sitting next to this reporter suddenly pointed at the seats for vice premiers at the rostrum and shouted in surprise: "Chen Yonggui! Cheng Yonggui!" A minor commotion in the press gallery resulted. Looking toward the direction he pointed, Chen Yonggui in his usual peasant-style jacket was indeed seated there, reading documents. Chen Yonggui was

still a member of the NPC and was seated on the rostrum. That was indeed a surprise. Since the exposure of the project of "conveying water from the West to the East" in Shanxi, the misrepresentation of grain production figures in Xiyang County and the miscarriages of justice, Chen Yonggui has been under attack in the newspapers under the special code name "the former principal responsible person in Xiyang County." According to previous practice, he should have disappeared into thin air.

The first item on the program after the opening of the NPC was the opening remarks by Ye Jianying delivered in a mixture of one-third Hakka, one-third Mandarin and one-third Cantonese. Immediately following were Yao Yilin's and Wang Bingqian's reports on the national economic plan and the state final accounts and budget.

Looking at the two reports, one could say that they were indicative of the spirit of the new economy policy being implemented by Beijing. In terms of policy, they reported both good news and bad news. In terms of principle, they advocated doing things in accordance with actual capability and developing the economy proportionally and steadily in a planned manner. In terms of concrete measures, they expressed the resolution to further reform the ossified Soviet-style planned economy, decentralize power, expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises, utilize the regulatory function of the market mechanism, protect competition and give impetus to development. Initial reactions showed that the two reports were very well-received.

The Inside Story About the Deficit

In the report given by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, it was revealed for the first time that last year, China incurred a deficit amounting to 17 billion yuan. The report also pointed out that this deficit can only be gradually eliminated in the next 2 years. This problem entails popular concern.

There is an inside story about this deficit problem. It was alleged that the party Central Committee and the State Council held several rounds of discussions on the question of whether the financial deficit should be reported. Some people held that it should not be reported because this would have a bad influence and create anxiety. Thus, there would be only two choices of what to do: Fabricate statistics and like what was done last year, claim that "income and expenditure were balanced and a little surplus was realized" and cover up the real situation; or avoid revealing the figure of income and expenditure. Either one would be essentially deceptive. Then, the so-called supervision by the people would only be "empty words." For this reason, during the meetings, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and others forcefully argued in favor of frankly telling the NPC deputies everything and hiding nothing from them, because the reasons for the deficit were tenable--procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products were raised; income of peasants has been increased; wages of staff and workers have been increased; bonuses were given to workers and the standard of living of the people has indeed improved. They believe that the leaders must have confidence that the people will understand the difficulties of the state. Furthermore, only thus can they really place themselves under the supervision of the NPC deputies.

This short episode demonstrates that the "new economic faction" in Beijing is very strict in self-discipline and conscientious about observing state laws. It also shows that the move to change the NPC's status from a "rubber stamp" and actually realize its authority as the supreme organ of state power is still meeting a lot of opposition. Some vice premiers and ministers who are used to personal authority still feel nervous and uneasy about things like democratic consultation and submitting to the people's supervision.

A New Breakthrough--Queries

During the small group discussions held during the NPC, several surprises occurred. The fourth group of the Beijing delegation which had members who are experts in metallurgy and scientists made the first move. During the panel discussion on 1 September, they demanded that queries be addressed to the minister of metallurgical industry, Tang Ke on the question of money being wasted at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Plant. This demand was transmitted to the NPC secretariat and Deputy General Secretary Peng Chong pointed out that this is a legitimate right stipulated in the constitution to the NPC deputies. Ministers must make themselves available whenever summoned. Peng Chong agreed to the demand right away and the next day, arrangements were made for Tang Ke to appear and answer queries. When the summons was transmitted to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the minister and deputy ministers were caught unprepared. They had to ask for postponement until the afternoon of 4 September. They then prepared relevant material in haste and got ready for the confrontation.

This was the first time in the 30 years since the CCP assumed power that a minister has been questioned by NPC deputies. This should be considered a significant breakthrough toward the full exercise of the power of supervision and a great beginning in the transition from rule of man to rule of law. After the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, other organs of the government, including the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the State Bureau of Supplies, were also summoned to answer queries. If this form of examining officials is used from now on, not only in the NPC but also in people's congresses at the provincial, county and other levels, it would indeed be an effective method of supervising officials at all levels.

The climax of this NPC session was, of course, the speech by Hua Guofeng. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, he suggested the following to the NPC: that he no longer concurrently hold the position of premier and recommended Zhao Ziyang for that position; that the aged vice premiers Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian and Wang Zhen resign their positions in the government; that Wang Renzhong give up his position in the government and the resignation of Chen Yonggui. These measures realized the principle of separation of party and government, prevents the overconcentration of power and solved the problem of the aging of the highest leadership. This will be beneficial to maintaining the continuity and stability of the present domestic and foreign policy of China, improving administrative efficiency and the building of modernization.

Marshal Ye's Retention of His Post Drew Comments

Actually, the spirit of Hua Guofeng's speech has been repeatedly publicized and stressed by the CCP newspapers and publications recently. However, coming from the mouth of the CCP chairman, it is not quite the same thing. The only perplexing thing is Ye Jianying's retaining the post of chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC at the age of 82. It is not known whether this decision was unanimously made by the CCP Political Bureau which wants him to continue to shoulder this great burden or whether a suitable replacement could not be selected for the time being. Or could it be that the venerable Marshal Ye has decided to "make more contributions to the revolution" and persist in fighting until his last breath?

In any case, this seems very incompatible with the resignation of five vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and others from government posts and seems ironical in the light of the recent wide publicity on abolishing the system of lifetime tenure and solving the problem of the aging leadership.

However, generally speaking, the democratic atmosphere within the recent NPC was much stronger than previous ones. The deputies spoke without restraint and the boldness of their words were comparable to the views expressed in 1957, on the eve of the anti-rightist campaign. Fortunately, the times have changed. The CCP has learned painful lessons from the past experiences of stifling freedom of expression and refusing to heed constructive criticism. It has decided to allow free expression of opinion and welcome criticism and refrain from "setting traps." Otherwise, many deputies might now have been attacked as "rightists."

Doubts on "Unanimous Support"

One very commendable thing is that in line with the democratic atmosphere within the NPC session hall, starting from 5 September RENMIN RIBAO devoted a full page to printing excerpts of the speeches of NPC deputies in panel discussions. This enabled the people to read about the views expressed by the people's deputies. This method is beneficial for the people's deputies' supervision of the government officials at various levels and the people's supervision of the people's deputies. This decision by editor in chief Hu Jiwei is indeed admirable.

However, in an editor's note in RENMIN RIBAO the opening sentence said that "people's deputies from all over the motherland discussed the opening remarks of Comrade Ye Jianying and the two State Council reports delivered by comrades Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian during the panel discussions. They expressed their unanimous support...." Here, it seems that use of the words "unanimous support" is questionable. First, the reports of Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian were submitted to the NPC for review. To talk about "unanimous support" even before the discussions ended seemed illogical. Second, the people's deputies are masters of the country. The reports were presented

by officials who are the people's public servants. To use the word "support" to describe the masters' attitude toward the reports of the public servants seemed like placing the position of master and servant upside down.

Although this is only a minor thing, it shows that the establishment of a real democratic system in China is far from easy. People are used to the old way. When they have to switch suddenly, it is unavoidable that they continue old customs and practices.

Some of the rules laid down by the Presidium of the current NPC are not also very acceptable. For example, one rule says that a motion has to be seconded by at least three deputies before it can be accepted. But in reality, a motion presented by a deputy does not only represent the opinion of this individual but also that segment of society he represents. The people's deputy speaks for the people. Motions are a good way to reflect the people's views. This rule undoubtedly puts up obstacles to the expression of popular opinion. It must be revised or abolished.

System of Cabinet Responsibility

Summing up the more than 10 days of meetings, this session can be considered an occasion where the power of the NPC has been restored. From indications, it seems that the Chinese political system might develop into one similar to the Western system of cabinet responsibility. The party will take charge of formulating the line, principles and policies; the NPC will be responsible for legislation and supervising the work of the government, while routine administration will be handled by the State Council. Therefore, looking at it from the angle of democratization and modernization of the state system, this NPC is also an important turning point.

In this meeting, the power of the PRC has been peacefully and smoothly transferred from the first generation to the second generation. In this respect, it is an unprecedented achievement not only in China but also in the international communist movement.

This great success in reforming the Chinese political system is the result of the basic victory of the realistic moderates in the CCP after more than 20 years of tireless battle with the leftist radicals. And during the final stage, it was Deng Xiaoping, the revolutionary, who made use of his prestige and power to hasten the coming of this epochmaking milestone. History will record this glorious episode.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI RADIO' BLAMES PRC LEADERS FOR CHINA'S ECONOMIC FAILURE

OWD20427 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Summary from poor reception] "Time flies like an arrow, and the sun and moon move back and forth like a shuttle. Some 31 years have passed since the founding of new China. This is only a very short period when we view it from the historical point of view. However, during these 31 years, the people in China have suffered tremendously. Such suffering is unprecedented in the history of China and the world. Just as many NPC deputies mentioned at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, countries like China and even countries more backward than it have made rapid progress. But we spent 20 some years in waging struggles and killing each other and in vying with each other for power."

After Mao Zedong died and the gang of four was smashed, our party, at the request of the broad masses of party members and the people throughout the country, preliminarily changed a number of irrational systems and developed to some extent our economic and cultural work. But we must still pay much greater attention to the future and interests of the people and the state.

In the past 31 years, the living standard of workers and cadres has gone down, while black market trade has become rampant. There are a great deal of speculative activities and illegal business transactions.

"Even more serious is the fact that some people advocate the import of machinery and equipment to 'help realize the four modernizations ahead of schedule' after they visit Japan and the United States once or twice. In the past few years many billions of yuan were squandered. Today equipment bought for several billion yuan either becomes a piece of 'real estate' or fails to function at all." The NPC deputies are entirely correct in accusing the party Central Committee and some leading comrades for spending so much money on the Baoshan steel complex.

It is regrettable that the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council have done a lot of foolish things in the past few years and wasted many billions of yuan. However they are not ashamed. They should openly conduct self-criticism before the whole party and the people in the whole country and bear in mind the future of the state and the suffering people in the country.

PARTY AND STATE

'WEN HUI BAO' READERS RESPOND TO INTELLECTUAL'S EMIGRATION TO U.S.

HK010513 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Letters to the editor: "It Is Certainly Necessary To Treasure Talented People and Sweep Aside Bureaucratism--Refrigeration Expert Chen Tingxiang's Emigration Provokes Heated Reaction From Readers"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Since 28 August when we published the news of the departure for the United States by refrigeration expert Chen Tingxiang because the policy concerning intellectuals was not being carried out and his skills were not being used, we have received heated reaction from our readers. In their letters many expressed their discontent with the bureaucratic workstyle of certain departments; they also exposed the phenomenon that some units ignore the party's policy concerning intellectuals. They demand that the relevant leadership departments attach importance to the role played by intellectuals in the four modernizations and be resolute in doing everything realistically.

We Cannot Tolerate Suppression and Waste of Talented People

Letter from Zheng Hongyi of Shanghai Bicycle Wholesale Department: After I read the article in your paper, I was very angry with the indifferent attitude some departments have shown to the party's policy concerning intellectuals and their bureaucratic workstyle of passing the buck. Talented people are urgently needed in developing science and technology in our country. As we know, a talented person cannot be trained in a short period of time. However, some cadres in charge of personnel are driving talented people out of the country. The emigration of Chen Tingxiang, the refrigeration expert, is one such example. To avoid the recurrence of such things, I suggest: that a special group in the municipal department concerned be set up to investigate to what extent the party's policy concerning intellectuals has been carried out in all units in the municipality. Comrades whose special talents are not properly being used are welcome to report to the group. We must break away from rigid regulations, properly implement the policy concerning tapping the potentials of talented people, and instruct the special group to supervise all units in handling their affairs responsibly.

Letter from reader Zhou Xindong: At the same time as the report of the refrigeration expert Chen Tingxiang's emigration in WEN HUI BAO, there was a report on the return of a group of Overseas Chinese experts to participate in the four modernizations. In my opinion, those who returned certainly envisage a bright future for our socialist motherland. However Chen Tingxiang, who emigrated, was also a returned Overseas Chinese some years ago, and he left in anger after 30 years of waiting and disappointments. Today, if we are intoxicated with the reasons why Overseas Chinese return and ignore the reasons why people are leaving the country, how can we guarantee that those returning today will not leave sometime later? In this connection, many talented people are still suppressed by their local units. They are "working contentedly" because the systems of the organization prevent them from leaving. If one day we allow "talented people to move within the country," the events that occurred in the No 2 Commercial Bureau will be repeated in other units as well.

We Must End Inefficiency and Passing the Buck

Letter from reader Jie Pai: The news published in your paper under the headline "Talented People Seek Outlets Abroad" and the commentary entitled "For-sake Not the Talented People" have drawn people's attention to the chronic inefficiency of some organs. After more than 20 years, we still failed to arrange work for Chen Tingxiang. Even after the State Council and the municipal CCP committee issued a directive, the document kept travelling from one place to another for 8 to 9 months without anything being done about it. Thus, we can see how serious the problem is. Today, we must resolutely eliminate the malady, and change the malpractice of bureaucratism which exists in some departments. The people are constantly longing for a change from this abominable inefficiency and passing the buck.

Letter from a retired worker Ni Yinggeng: Units like the No 2 Commercial Bureau which indulge in red tape and procrastination are not uncommon, quite a number of cadres are tainted with such bad habits. This has worried people much. The government orders in these organs are not strictly carried out and the higher level departments are excessively accommodating to the lower level department's lack of organization and discipline. This is one of the reasons for the inefficiency. Since organs are part of the state machinery all workers of the state organs must strive for higher efficiency.

Hoping for the Immediate Implementation of the Policy Concerning Intellectuals

Letter from Chen Biwu of Shanghai 7 May Farm: After reading the report concerning Chen Tingxiang, I strongly sympathized with him. I graduated from the Chinese People's University, majoring in basic Marxism-Leninism in 1964. Originally I worked in the municipal academy of social science doing research work on the history of the Marxist-Leninist communist movement. During the Cultural Revolution, I was transferred to work on a farm. When the social science academy reopened after the smashing of the gang of four, I very much wanted to return to it. My request was supported by the CCP committee of

the social science academy in its letter of reply to me. However, the department concerned did not allow me to go. I think that if judged by the law of value, my contributions to the party and the people in the research unit would certainly be greater than on the farm. Now, I am a middle aged man. When will I get a job which corresponds to my training?

Letter from Ye Shuhong of Shanghai Sport Shoe Factory: While Chen Tingxiang is an refrigeration expert, my speciality is water heating. I am 52 years old and have been a technician and engineer. During the 3-year period of grave natural disasters in our country, I was dismissed due to illness. Since then, I have become laborer to earn a living. Since 1968, I have been working in the sports shoe factory as a temporary worker. Although I am at present the deputy group leader of the capital construction office, the leading body at a higher level still refuses to employ me as a permanent worker, nor does it involve me in any technological surveys, reform of technical job titles or appraisals of workers.

Letters from Wu Xingshan of a certain PLA unit, Guo Shirong of Shangrao Municipal Construction Committee, Chen Yuan of Shanghai Aquatic Products Procurement Station and others: People usually refer to damage to property and human injury as accidents and deal seriously with the troublemakers and people responsible. Now is the time when we need more talented people for the four modernizations. However, the leaders concerned in the municipal No 2 Commercial Bureau, the foodstuff company and other units ignore the policy concerning intellectuals and the instructions from the higher levels. This has led to a brain drain and has had a bad political influence. Are these not serious accidents? The leading departments concerned should adopt practicable measures to prevent such things from happening again.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hong Kong, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--The Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY gave a reception at noon today to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Among those invited to the reception were Hong Kong Governor Sir MacLehose and his wife, NPC and CPPCC deputies, certain provincial people's congress deputies and provincial CPPCC members residing in Hong Kong, personages of all circles in Hong Kong, diplomatic envoys and commercial attaches of various countries stationed in Hong Kong and foreign friends. Altogether, more than 1,300 people were invited. Wang Guo [3769 0948], first director, and Li Jusheng [2621 5468 3932], second director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and other responsible persons were at the reception to honor guests from all circles. Wang Guo and Sir MacLehose proposed toasts at the reception wishing Queen Elizabeth II and Chairman Ye Jianying good health. [Text] [OW020109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 30 Sep 80]

ZHEJIANG MINORITY CADRES--Wencheng County, Zhejiang Province, has strengthened the training of cadres of She nationality. The county, one of the province's 10 counties with the largest minority-nationality population, has over 11,000 She nationals. Of these nationals, 147 are staff and workers divorced from production work, including 102 cadres and 71 graduates from middle schools, vocational schools and universities. Most of these cadres are assigned to leading posts in the county's party and government and in the financial, trade, educational and public health fields. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80 OW]

XINJIANG COUNTY-LEVEL ELECTIONS--Since the second half of last year 21 counties, municipalities and municipal districts in Xinjiang region have carried out direct county-level elections. According to statistics from Mori, Yanzi, Bole, Shanshan and Hotan counties, 61--or 73.5 percent--of the 83 members of standing committees of county people's congresses; 15--or 60 percent--of the 25 chairmen and vice chairmen of standing committees of county people's congresses; and 20--or 64.5 percent of the 31 county heads and deputy heads elected came from minority nationalities. All county people's congress chairmen and county heads elected were minority-nationality persons. [OW020235 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Sep 80]

SHANGHAI JUDICIAL DECISION--Acting in accordance with the NPC's recent decision on questions of implementing the law of criminal procedure, the 8th session of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has discussed reports by the municipal higher people's court, the municipal procuratorial office and the municipal public security bureau on extending the length of time for handling criminal cases, and adopted a resolution on implementing the law of criminal procedure. The resolution points out that in view of the large number of accumulated cases and lack of personnel at present, it is indeed difficult to handle each and every case in the time limit stipulated by the law of criminal procedure. Therefore, the legal time limit for investigation, prosecution, first instance and second instance will be extended appropriately. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG CPPCC MEETING--During the 11th enlarged meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, some CPPCC members took the floor and urged the departments concerned to stop waste and improve scientific research and education. CPPCC member (Cao Xianling) said that the current educational funds are much too low and that investment on education must be increased. He said many teachers today are highly incompetent and some teachers cannot even understand an academic report about a subject in their own field. CPPCC member (Zhou Hongtian) reported that Zhejiang oil refinery operates only 3 months each year because of insufficient supply of crude oil, and that the (Zhenhai) pier cannot accommodate large vessels because of silting although it was built for vessels of several hundred thousand tons. CPPCC member (Jiang Xiongfei) said that the party and the government must adopt effective measures to stabilize commodity prices. He said the prices of scores--or even hundreds--of commodities have risen. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG NPC MEETING--The fifth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress continued on 27 September. Representatives who took the floor stated that the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress must constantly supervise the work of the law enforcement organs, that scientific research units still have many problems, such as overlapping leadership and overstaffing, that intellectuals' salaries are still low, and that trade unions must serve as workers' spokesmen, reflect their opinions and be concerned with workers' vital interests. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80 OW]

JILIN CYL DELEGATION--The Jilin provincial young workers friendship delegation headed by Du Changling, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, headed for Pyongyang, the DPRK, on 19 September at the invitation of Yanggang Province. During its stay in Yanggang Province, Yin Su-man, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Province's KWP committee, received all members of the delegation. Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, received the delegation in Pyongyang. The delegation returned home 25 September. [SK300125 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 80]

SHANDONG STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION--The fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress was held in Jinan Municipality 21 September. Attending as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial level departments and mayors from various municipalities. The session was presided over by Zhao Lin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Qin Heshen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor, relayed the NPC guidelines and the main tasks of government work. The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC was held at the same time. [SK220600 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 80]

GUANGDONG COUNTY LEVEL ELECTIONS--After conducting tests at selected sites, Guangdong Province has conducted county level direct elections in an all-round way. Except for Dan, Haifeng, Zijin and Longchuan counties which will conduct direct elections a bit later and the Hua County People's Congress will be held a bit later, 25 counties, municipalities and districts, including Haizhu, Huangpu and Yuexiu districts and suburbs under the jurisdiction of the Guangzhou Municipal Government and Longmen, Xinfeng, Dongguan, Heping, Foshan, Zhaoqing and Chaozhou, have held people's congresses to elect the new organs of political power. Thirteen counties and municipalities, including Jiexi, Jiaoling, Haikou, Zhongshan, Kaiping and Sanshui, have elected people's delegates in preparation for the people's congresses. The other 72 counties and municipalities are presently conducting direct elections. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Sep 80 HK]

SHANDONG CPPCC MEETING--The ninth Standing Committee session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded 29 September following a 9-day session. The session relayed and implemented the guidelines of the third session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, heard a report delivered by the vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, Zhou Xinfu, on the guidelines of third session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and studied ways to further improve and strengthen the work of the provincial CPPCC committee. The session adopted a resolution on convening the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee this November. Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, addressed the session. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 80 SK]

LIAONING LAWYERS--The various counties and municipalities in Liaoning Province have set up 30 advisory groups on legal affairs composed of by more than 180 lawyers. So far this year, these groups have provided legal advice to 6,000 people and represented 600 defendants in court. They have also helped mediate 30 civil cases. [SK021237 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 80]

YUNNAN PROCURATORIAL CONFERENCE--The Yunnan provincial conference on criminal procuratorial work was recently held in Kunming. The conference stressed that it is necessary to regard strengthening social order as the major task of criminal procuratorial work. The conference was held by the provincial people's procuratorate. Liu Minghui, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Meng Qi, vice provincial governor, attended and spoke. Procuratorial organs at all levels have handled some 100,000 cases. [HK241419 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 80]

ANHUI PROPAGANDA WORK MEETING--The propaganda department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial propaganda work meeting on 6 September. The meeting, which lasted 7 days, pointed out that the central task in the party's propaganda work was ideological work in economic construction. At the meeting, Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, relayed the documents of the national propaganda work meeting. (Liu Zhengwen), director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting and presented a summary report on the meeting. (Zhang Chunhan), first deputy director of the provincial propaganda department, presented a work report on behalf of the department. [OW230115 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 80]

CSD: 1005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS CLOSES

HK020059 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Summary] The Sixth Party Congress of the Guangdong Provincial Military District which lasted 5 days closed on the morning of 27 September. The congress was attended by 446 delegates. On behalf of the last party committee, Xiong Fei gave the work report to the congress. On behalf of the party committee and discipline inspection committee of the provincial military district, Deng Xifang gave the report on discipline inspection work. After serious discussion and examination, the delegates unanimously adopted the two work reports.

The congress elected the sixth CCP committee of the provincial military district and the delegates who will attend the party congress of the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangdong provincial party congress. The congress summed up the main work, experiences and lessons of the provincial military district since the fifth party congress of the provincial military district in 1969. The congress discussed the tasks of the provincial military district in the new situation and looked into the measures for further strengthening and improving party leadership and speeding up the modernization of units of the provincial military district and building the militia. Before the party congress was held, the party committee of the provincial military district issued circulars, seeking motions from the party committees at and above regimental level of its subordinate units. After repeatedly seeking the opinions of the party members and the masses, all units put forward 405 motions. After summing up and sorting out the motions, the party committee of the provincial military district trimmed them down to 145 motions. The Standing Committee of the provincial military district party committee examined these motions many times.

The congress pointed out: "PLA units must continue to regard education and training as the central task and organize cadres at all levels to study military affairs, politics and culture. They must be prepared against war and improve their ability to cope with an emergency situation. They must strengthen political and ideological work and continue to conduct education on the revolutionary outlook on life. They must help the party members, cadres and fighters strengthen their ability to resist the corrosive influence of all kinds of nonproletarian ideologies. They must seriously improve their leadership style and work methods."

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU PLA FORUM DISCUSSES ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALISM

HK010913 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Report by Rao Xinjian [1031 2450 1696], Zheng Suihua [6774 4482 5478], Cao Guangxiong [2580 0342 7160] and Wang Jining [3769 1015 1380]: "Firmly Believe in the Incomparable Superiority of Socialism and Cherish the Motherland as One's Own Mother"]

[Excerpts] From 23 July to 12 August, the political department of Guangzhou PLA units held a theoretical forum of propaganda section chiefs of subordinate units at or above the divisional level to discuss in-depth the superiority of socialism and other theoretical questions.

Forum participants explored from the theoretical angle the question of how to understand the superiority of socialism. They reached general agreement on the following basic concepts:

1. The realization that socialism symbolizes the triumph of the proletarian revolution and its eventual replacement of capitalism which follows the law governing the development of world history as a whole. Since the appearance of the socialist system in China is not without any reason, it embodies the concrete application in China of the general laws governing the development of world history and represents the inevitable development of Chinese history at a given stage.
2. Since socialist society constitutes the lower phase of communism, socialism in the process of development also consists of two stages: undeveloped and developed socialism. Before the victory of socialist revolution, China was a semifeudal and semicolonial society. Factors such as its very backward productive forces, the predominance of the small peasant economy and the very low level of science and culture were responsible for the protracted, complex and difficult nature of the task of conducting the socialist revolution and construction.
3. Since socialism is based on public ownership of the means of production, there will be no socialism if it is devoid of this basis, let alone the superiority of socialism. However, public ownership should not be viewed

in terms of abstract criteria; only when such a system conforms to the state of productive forces can the advantages of socialism be brought into full play and the development of the productive forces promoted.

4. The socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" must be implemented. Pay according to work involves remunerating people on the basis of the amount and quality of their labor. Only by practicing the principle of payment according to work can the working people care about the results of their labor and thus their enthusiasm for building socialism will be aroused.

5. The fact that a new social system is superior to the old one is fundamentally because the former is able to produce greater labor productivity and thus open up huge possibilities for the accelerated development of the productive forces.

During the discussion, forum participants freely expressed their views, thereby fully airing different opinions. The pros and cons focused on the following issues:

1. What are the characteristics and criteria of a socialist society? Some comrades believed they boil down to public ownership of the means of production and pay according to work, while other comrades added the dictatorship of the proletariat and party leadership. Some comrades also contended that only public ownership integrated with modern large-scale production is characteristic of socialism.

2. What have caused present-day social ills and the appearance of Lin Biao and the gang of four? Some comrades believed that Lin Biao, the gang of four and the like appeared in China's socialist society because of the prevalence of such social drawbacks as bureaucratism, seeking privilege and taking the back door. They noted that these have been engendered from the vestiges of the old system. Other comrades argued that while existing social ills have indeed been caused by the havoc created by Lin Biao and the gang of four and the effects of the old social system, the imperfections of the socialist system are also contributing causes.

3. Will the fundamental socialist system engender drawbacks or not? Some comrades believed the fundamental socialist system such as public ownership and pay according to work will not engender ills. However, due to the shortcomings and imperfections of many specific aspects of socialism, it is possible that certain drawbacks and problems will arise. Some comrades disagreed. They argued that since the socialist society still remains the lower phase of communism, socialist systems including the fundamental type, if compared with the future communist system, are imperfect and may engender maladies. This is unavoidable at the present stage.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEILONGJIANG CRACKS SMUGGLING, PROFITEERING CASE

SK270605 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, a big smuggling and profiteering case has been cracked in Jiamusi Municipality. The case occurred within a state organization and a state-run enterprise, causing widespread agitation among the people. Therefore, it should be handled promptly. This smuggling and profiteering clique is composed of (Wang Dianyong), purchasing agent of the sales and exhibitions sections of the supply and marketing department under the Jiamusi Municipal Light Industrial Bureau; (Liu Defu), director of the aforementioned sales and exhibitions sections; (Ye Qing-shan), deputy head of the office of the Jiamusi Municipal Light Industrial Bureau; and (Zhao Qifu), secretary of the party branch and head of the supply and marketing department under the Jiamusi Municipal Light Industrial Bureau.

Under the signboard of a state-run enterprise and under the pretext of enlivening the purchasing and marketing of products, they illegally drew on the business funds of the sales and exhibitions section and wantonly indulged in smuggling and profiteering since July 1979. Three times they smuggled products from Guangzhou Municipality, including 493 wrist watches, 387 calculators and 5 tape recorders, and illegally made 13,000 yuan profit. In addition, they planned to resell gold at a profit, but were arrested prior to executing the plan.

At present, the Jiamusi Municipal CCP Committee is investigating to establish responsibility and the municipal people's procuratorate will institute proceedings against the offenders.

CSO: 4009

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG ACHIEVES GOOD RESULTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORM

SK021215 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by our contributing correspondent (Ying Jingrong), in order to implement the eight-point policy on improving the national economy and to meet the needs of the four modernizations, our province has carried out secondary education reforms and has achieved initial successes. Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, vocational and technical school education developed quickly in our province. By 1965 the total number of students from vocational and technical schools and agricultural middle schools comprised 41.5 percent of the number of students in secondary schools. During the Great Cultural Revolution, these schools were gravely disrupted.

In order to resolve this issue, our province has enacted planned reforms. In the last 2 years, 293 secondary vocational schools have resumed or been established in our province with 107,000 students, an increase of 45 percent in the number of schools and 1.7 times in the number of students as compared to 1977 figures. Our province has more than 500 agricultural middle schools with an enrollment of some 50,000 students. It has also decided to change one ordinary public middle school in every rural county into an agricultural vocational middle school. We have already changed 30. Student enrollment now stands at 3,200.

Through the cooperation of economic management departments and enterprises, 14 specialized courses and 27 technical courses have been opened on a trial basis in urban middle schools. The number of secondary vocational schools in our province has increased from 8.9 percent in 1977 to 26.3 percent and the number of students from 5.4 percent to 16.3 percent.

Over the past 2 years, the provincial People's Government has allocated 4.8 million yuan from the province's flexible funds to support these schools. The provincial educational department and the educational organs at all levels have held meetings to formulate and issue teaching plans and compile and publish teaching materials for vocational technical classes. They have decided to train a number of teachers to teach in these schools.

CSO: 4005

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON THEATRICAL REFORM

QK090158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 5

Article by commentator: "Sum Up Experience, Be Determined To Institute Reform--On the Present Reform of Theatrical Work"

[Text] Not long ago, the Chinese Dramatists Association, the Arts Bureau of the Cultural Ministry and the Opera Research Center of the Literature and Arts Research Institute jointly held a forum in Beijing on opera repertoire. Responsible comrades in charge of opera work in the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional cultural departments, opera workers and theorists gathered together to sum up their experiences in opera repertoire work. They discussed the existing problems in current opera work and the question of how to further develop and popularize operas to better serve the people and socialism. This was an important meeting in the drama and opera circles of our country. It will certainly play an important role in motivating the development of future opera work.

Since the establishment of the new China, the party and government have attached great importance to the cause of opera. Although the reform of opera has followed a tortuous road, it has scored great achievements and gathered rich experiences. Under the correct instructions of the party's policies such as "let a hundred flowers blossom, weed through the old to bring forth the new," and "make the past serve the present," the art of opera, which has a history of thousands of years, still maintains great vitality in the new era and radiates dazzling artistic brilliance. During the 10-year calamity, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their followers practiced national nihilism and cultural despotism. The frenzied devastation and destructive blows done to Chinese opera put many local operas on the verge of extinction. Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the great mass of opera workers have emancipated their minds to bring order out of chaos, enhanced their vigor and overcame difficulties and brought about another blooming and prosperous spring to the ancient Chinese opera art. In the past 3 years or so, more than 300 types of operas have been revived throughout the country, and more than 2,000 opera troupes have been reestablished; more than 100,000 destitute and homeless actors are now back on the opera stage and more than 1,000

traditional repertoires have been reintroduced to the audiences. At the same time, there has been progress in the writing of historical and modern plays. The opera stage in our country is unprecedentedly lively, and the art of opera blossoms with radiant splendour once again. The operas which were seriously devastated have been basically revived. The mainstream of the current opera art front is a good and healthy one. We must not underestimate the great achievements of opera work in the past 3 years.

However, on the path of advance and development, at present there are still some problems in opera which demand our close attention. For example: there are few new modern and historical plays; the plays on stage are mostly traditional repertoire; for various subjective and objective reasons, the performances of some troupes are not of high standard; in the wake of the speedy development of television and cinema, there has been a decline of audience attendance at some performances. These things indicate that the current opera repertoire is unable to meet the needs of the new period of socialist construction, nor can it satisfy the masses' increasing demands in cultural life. This also requires that all leading departments concerned and all opera workers seriously sum up experiences, emancipate their minds, establish leftist ideals and be resolute to carry out reforms so that our opera can catch up with the pace of the new era.

To carry out resolute reform, we must first settle the relationship between inheriting tradition, innovation, and creation. The development of opera cannot be separated from the history of our nation and the foundation of traditional art; without that foundation, there will be no innovation or creation. We must implement the party's policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom, allowing through the old to bring forth the new and making the past serve the present when dealing with traditional opera repertoire. Thirty years' experience in opera work has repeatedly proved: there will be prosperity when a hundred flowers are allowed to bloom, but decline when one flower alone is allowed to bloom. Chinese opera has such a long history and contains so many varieties, and the traditional repertoire is rich and complicated, thus when thousands of repertoires which are of different trends of thought, different artistic characteristics, different sentiments and interests appear on stage, it is certain that there will be great contrasts between the excellent and the poor, the beautiful and the ugly, and the good and the bad. Alongside with fine and healthy repertoire which provides people with spiritual nourishment, there will be some which have poor content and are not artistically outstanding. It is inevitable that a small number of low-grade, or even poisonous plays will appear on stage. We must be serious and careful when handling problems concerning the opera stage. While we are against being crude and vulgar, we are also against conservatism. We must use the Marxist viewpoint and method to arrange the traditional repertoire, and repeatedly revise and refine it so that the old repertoire of the feudal society can revive and become new works with anti-feudalist content and healthy artistic style. As for the evaluation and appraisal of traditional repertoire, the criteria set in the "Instructions on the Reform Work of Opera" issued in 1951 by the government administration

Council of the Central People's Government can still help us to distinguish and evaluate traditional repertoire. The instruction says, "The principal duty of opera is to display the new patriotism of the people, and encourage heroism in the revolutionary struggles and productive labor. We must encourage and popularize any opera which propagates resisting aggression and oppression, and love of one's country, freedom and labor, and which praises the uprightness and the good and honest character of the people. On the other hand, any opera which advertises feudal slavish morals or, barbaric or obscene behavior, or which villifies and humiliates the laborers must be opposed." We must use appropriate sense when dealing with some controversial works, we must give correct guidance based on the comments of the masses, the free discussions of opera workers and literary criticisms which are objective and rational. Certain harmful plays, must be censored after strict investigatory procedures. It is harmful to suppress them without analysing them or to use administrative orders without careful thought.

To carry out resolute reform, more new scripts of higher standard and various forms of operas must be used to reflect real life. We must use the viewpoint of historical materialism to write new scripts which reflect historical stories and figures. The new era has assigned a lofty mission to the socialist literature and the arts. Socialist opera has shouldered the important task of training new socialist men, enhancing the spiritual state of the people, promoting the perfection and development of socialist society, and satisfying the increasing demands of cultural life. Therefore, while arranging and rewriting traditional operas, we must actively promote modern drama, write new historical plays and try to create more opera repertoire which reflects real life. We must carry out an unbiased policy and put equal emphasis on traditional plays, new historical plays and modern plays no matter what type of play it is; if opera shows only ancient and not modern life, its development will certainly be confined. Opera should be able to bring into full play its strongpoints and artistic characteristics while reflecting real life. However, we should not stipulate rigid proportions in these three types of repertoire or set modern plays against traditional ones, or put forward slogans like "of key importance," and "of priority." Nevertheless, different types of plays and troupes can put emphasis on different fields so as to bring into full play their strongpoints and avoid their shortcomings in order to serve the purpose of having more varieties of repertoire on stage, raising artistic standards and providing the people with more and better spiritual nourishment, hence, the road of the art of opera will be broader.

Besides being resolute in reforming, we must also seriously investigate and carry out thorough innovations in stage art. We must use appropriate forms to perform new repertoire which reflects new ideology and new content of life. We must further bring new life to old subject matter on the basis of traditional opera art. Opera is a synthetic art. It is not enough to have new repertoire alone; reforms in the style of performance, music and voices, stage art and other aspects are necessary for keeping up with the development of the times and the progress of science and technology. Thus, the performances will become harmonious, unified and complete.

While we are resolute to carry out reform, we must also pay attention to training and improving the opera rank. A key link in developing opera is to train and improve the opera rank. We have many experienced old opera artists, and we have trained many successful opera writers, performers and artists during the past 30 years. However, because of the 10-year calamity during the Cultural Revolution, our opera rank was seriously devastated. At present, there is a problem resembling "the new crop is still in the blade and the old one is all consumed." There is a lack of professional playwrights and directors in most opera troupes, and the actors lack basic training. Therefore, the leading departments concerned must actively adopt effective measures to train and improve talented playwrights and directors, and strengthen training in acting techniques. At the same time, we must carry on implementing the party's policy regarding intellectuals and the opera actors, and stipulate some specific measures to improve their working and living conditions and raise their social status. We must also give them suitable spiritual and material encouragements according to their achievements and contributions.

Indessantly strengthening and improving leadership over opera work is the key guarantee for a prosperous socialist opera stage. We hope that the leading comrades of cultural departments at all levels will actively strengthen, and improve leadership over opera work so as to enliven literature and the arts, which include the reform of opera. We must act according to artistic laws. While opposing interference by vulgarity and crudity, we must also avoid laissez-faire liberalism. We do believe: under the leadership of the party Central Committee, if we seriously implement the party's policies and principles regarding opera work and rely on the hard work of the opera workers, we shall score even greater achievements in the art of opera in our country, and can make even greater contributions to the masses and the socialist cause.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' ON FEELINGS IN TAIWAN CULTURAL CIRCLES FOR MAINLAND

WJ01816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--According to reports from Taipei, in the past year or so, people of cultural circles in Taiwan have in their talks and articles reviewed the new scenes on mainland China and expressed their yearning for the motherland and their desire to identify themselves with and to rejoin their kinsmen. According to Taiwan press reports, at a Taipei academic meeting in August this year, Taiwan scholars Yan Gengwang and Zhou Fagao remarked that of Per-qin historical relics, "a great deal has been unearthed on the Chinese mainland in the past few years, and their importance is greater than the historical documents." "Recently ancient objects older than the Yin Dynasty ruins have been successively unearthed on mainland China." They asked the Taiwan authorities to "lift the ban on imports or related 'mainland published' purely academic publications" to solve "the lack and limited sources of reference materials."

Taiwan scholar Guo Sifen recently compiled a large picture album entitled "The Long Silk Road," introducing in detail scenes along the ancient road that ran from ancient Changan through the Weishui plain, Xianyang, Xiliang, Lanzhou, the Hexi corridor, the Dunhuang caves, the south and north sides of Tian Shan and the Pamirs. The book also includes selected pictures of the terracotta warriors and horses in the tomb of Qin Shi Huang unearthed a few years ago on the mainland.

Taiwan scholar Jiang Fucang published an article in a newspaper, introducing a display opened in the United States in April this year of historical relics of the bronze age unearthed on mainland China in the past 30 years.

Some people from the cultural circles published articles, noting that in the past few years the mainland has implemented a policy toward the intellectuals to bring into play the role of professional people. "This indeed is something new, something worth celebrating."

Qian Mu and other Taiwan scholars in their articles recalled their past associations on the mainland before liberation with mainland scholars and writers Gu Jiegang, Guo Shaoyu, Ding Ling, Xiao Jun, Kong Luosun, Lao She, Qiong Weijian and so forth.

Some Taiwan writers expressed in articles: "How much do I hope for China to be powerful, happy and immortal! ...Like a child longing for the warmth of a mother's love, we wonder when can we throw ourselves into her embrace"? "After all we and the mainland people are compatriots of 5,000 years. Our return to the mainland should be just like wandering children returning to the big family."

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BRIEFS

PREC PUBLISHERS--The Shanghai Literature Publishing House has put out the first volume of a "Precis of Foreign Literary Works." Altogether the book has four volumes. The book, which is the first of its kind in China, covers more than 1,000 works by 600 writers of 70 countries in a dozen languages. The three other volumes will be issued next year. A number of medical books have been published by the Shaanxi Science and Technology Publishing House and have won approval from medical workers in the province. These books include the study of prevention and treatment of cancer using traditional Chinese medicines, a concise book of skin disease by traditional methods, a book on combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine and a book about the preparation of herbal drugs.--A series of books containing entries selected and translated from the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and "Encyclopaedia Americana" will be put out by the General Knowledge Press. The press has already issued a number of translations, including "Encyclopaedia," "Space Exploration" and "Pollution Control, Sewage System, Refuse Disposal System." [Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 2 Oct 80]

MATH HISTORY BOOK PUBLICATION--Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)--A "Concise Book of History of World Mathematics" has been issued by the Liaoning People's Publishing House. This 380,000-word book records major events in world mathematical history from ancient times to the 1970's. The history of mathematics in China accounts for one third of the book. The book was edited by Professor Liang Zongju, of the mathematics department of Liaoning Teachers' College. He is a council member of the Chinese Mathematical Society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 2 Oct 80]

BEIJING MEMORIAL SERVICE--Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--A memorial service was held in Beijing on 29 September for Comrade Ding Zan [0002 3805], a noted psychologist who died on 15 May 1968 at the age of 58 as a victim of persecution by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their factional force in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Born in Jiangsu's Nantong Municipality, Comrade Ding Zan graduated from the psychology department of Zhongyang University in Nanjing. After his graduation, he engaged in medical psychology research at the Beijing Union Medical College and the Central Health Experimental Institute in Chongqing. He studied at the University of Chicago in 1947 and was assigned as deputy secretary general of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in 1949. After he joined the Chinese Academy of Sciences in

1949, he was assigned to such posts as deputy secretary of the Chinese Academy of Sciences party organization, deputy director of the planning bureau and deputy president of the Institute of psychology. [OW020235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 29 Sep 80]

XINJIANG EDUCATION--Urumqi, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The state recently appropriated over 14 million yuan to support the development of education for the minority nationalities in the agricultural and pastoral areas in Xinjiang. A considerable portion of the sum will be spent on construction of schools with dormitories in the pastoral areas. In recent years, some 70 primary schools with student dormitories have been built in Xinjiang's pastoral areas. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

XINJIANG GEOLOGICAL MEETING--The second symposium on oil resources in Tarim Basin jointly sponsored by the Chinese Geological Society, Petroleum Society and Geophysics Society was concluded in Urumqi, Xinjiang, on 27 September. Over 100 experts, professors and scientific workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, institutes of higher education and 13 provincial and municipal research organs under the ministries of geology and petroleum industry were present to discuss the stratigraphic features of the petroleum geology of the Tarim Basin. During the symposium, Vice Chairman of the regional People's Government Yi-min-nuo-fu Ha-mi-ti and Tuo-fu-ti Sha-bi-er, and Vice Chairman of the Xinjiang Scientific Association (A-ba-zi Ba-er-gan) addressed the meeting. Vice Minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry (Li Jin) was also present. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 27 Sep 80 OW]

XINJIANG MINORITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT-Urumqi, 24 Sep (XINHUA)--This year 2,134 students of minority nationalities in Xinjiang have passed college entrance examinations. This has been the largest figure of minority students admitted to colleges since the college entrance examination system was revived. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 24 Sep 80 OW]

XINJIANG LITERARY, ART CONGRESSES--During the Third Xinjiang Regional Congress of Writers and Artists, the regional branch associations of Chinese writers, stage artists, musicians, dancers, film workers, artists, and photographers also held their own congresses to elect new leading bodies. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Sep 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION--The first session of the Third Council of the Heilongjiang Provincial Journalists Association was held 19-28 September. Attending the session were 67 members of the board of directors. The session discussed and adopted new regulations, formulated plans for future work and elected 88 new members of the board of directors from 46 journalists units. (Jiang Chun) was elected chairman of the association. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 80 SK]

JILIN WORK-STUDY SCHOOLS--The major cities in Jilin Province have established nine work-study schools since last November. These schools were designed to recruit primary and secondary school students who have committed minor offenses but are too young to be punished by law. The schools are mainly run by educational departments with the help of public security departments. Ruthless physical punishment is prohibited in these schools. Students who mend their ways and perform well will be transferred to the schools they formerly attended. [SK250958 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Sep 80]

SICHUAN EDUCATIONAL FUNDS--According to a GUANGMING RIBAO report, Sichuan Province has allocated 2.1 million yuan to help primary and secondary schools run factories and farms. As of the end of August, prefectures and cities such as Daxian, Mianyang, Chengdu, Liangshan, Dukou, Aba and Wanxian have also allocated 1.59 million yuan from their own funds to help primary and secondary schools run factories and farms. [OW291423 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Sep 80]

SICHUAN NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM--Chengdu, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The first national academic symposium on Su Shi was recently held in Meishan County, Sichuan, the hometown of Su Shi. The society for the study of Su Shi was also founded. Su Shi was a productive and versatile man of letters in the history of Chinese literature, who had distinguished himself in prose, poetry, calligraphy, art and other forms of writing. Attending the symposium were 82 representatives from institutes of higher education, research units, publications and journalistic units as well as from Hangzhou Zhejiang, Huanggang Hubei, Danxian County, Guangdong and Xiaoxian, Henan, where Su Shi lived at one time or another. The symposium received more than 40 papers on the study of Su's poetic art and literary thinking. Many papers dealt with Su's esthetic thinking, his contributions to music and his accomplishments in natural sciences, particularly in medicine. [OW291423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 25 Sep 80]

GUANGXI SONG FESTIVAL REVIVAL--Nanning, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--Songs have resounded throughout Liuzhou City for the past 2 days during a festival of songs of the Zhuang people, the dominant nationality in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. On seven stages erected for the occasion, groups of people sang the style peculiar to the Zhuang involving statement-and-response. Yufengzhan Park, site of the main stage, was swarming with the crowds. People sat on mountain slopes and on steps, and crippled people even came in their wheelchairs. There were over 20,000 participants and listeners in all, of all ages and many nationalities, including the Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao and Tung. [OW291253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 25 Sep 80]

BEIJING COURTEOUS LANGUAGE FORUM--Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Linguistics Society sponsored a forum on 25 September to promote the use of courteous language among the people. Veteran educator Ye Shengtao, now 86, spoke at the forum, stressing the urgency and importance of doing a good job in this respect. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 27 Sep 80]

LIAONING MIDDLE SCHOOLS--Liaoning Province has reorganized the distribution of middle schools. The number of the province's senior and junior high schools has declined to about 600 from more than 3,000 in 1978. The total enrollment in senior high schools is set at about 140,000 students. After the reorganization, the number of schools is reduced, but the quality of high school teachers is greatly improved. While many middle schools were abolished, rural areas throughout the province have established 700 vocational and technical schools and 112 key junior high schools. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80 SK]

LIAONING SECONDARY EDUCATION--The Liaoning provincial conference on the work of key middle schools concluded on 20 September. The conference said that in developing middle school education, a tendency of placing undue emphasis on students' preparation for going to universities should be corrected. It contended that key middle schools should be run successfully so as to become model schools in training qualified students for universities and in training outstanding laborers for society. Provincial Deputy Governor Zhang Zhiyuan spoke at the conference. He called for efforts to render manpower, financial and material support to key middle schools. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80 SK]

SHANGHAI MIDDLE SCHOOLS--Shanghai 23 Sep--Beginning with the new school year, 301 schools in Shanghai have extended the duration of senior middle school study from 2 to 3 years. By next fall, all senior middle schools in Shanghai will adopt a 3-year system. This is a concrete step to readjusting and improving primary and secondary school education. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 23 Sep 80 OW]

SHANGHAI COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, approximately 87,000 students have by now enrolled at 48 higher-learning institutes in Shanghai. With the approval of the municipal party committee and People's Government, 20 institutes this summer enrolled some 3,000 commuting students, who will pay their own tuition. Excluding commuting students, Shanghai has 72,000 students who major in regular and specialized courses, 2,600 graduate students and 8,800 correspondence and night college students. Shanghai's institutes have also sponsored special courses for enterprise management and technical training in order to help local enterprises and factories to raise the level of management and technology. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 80 OW]

SHANGHAI WRITERS', ARTISTS' FORUM--The Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles on 24 September held a forum on how to uphold and improve the party's leadership over literary and art work and enliven literature and art. The forum participants noted the failure to implement the party policy on letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend on literature and art, criticized the practice of "what I say goes" by some leaders and called for reform in the leadership over literature and art. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

JIANGSU RADIO-TV GUIDE--Additional pages have been added to the JIANGSU GUANGBO DIANSHI JIEMU BAO [JIANGSU RADIO AND TELEVISION GUIDE]. Listeners and viewers are welcome to buy or subscribe to the provincial radio and television guide at local post offices in cities and counties of Jiangsu Province. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80 OW]

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